

Bulletin

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

NATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

Laws and Orders.

- ✓ BELGIUM: Regulations for compressed air works.
- ✓ NORWAY: Accident Insurance Act.
- ✓ ONTARIO: Factory Act.
- ✓ SWEDEN: Pensions Insurance Act.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

BRITISH COLONIES.



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PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

BRITISH COLONIES 2

Bulletin

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

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National Labour Legislation

1. LAWS AND ORDERS

I. Austria

1. *Gesetz über den Dienstvertrag der in land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Betrieben zu Diensten höherer Art angestellten Personen. (Güterbeamten-gesetz.)* Nr. 9. Vom 13 Januar 1914 (R.G.Bl. 1914, V. Stück, S. 36.)

Act, dated 13th January, 1914, relating to the contracts of service of persons employed in the higher branches of service in agriculture and forestry. (Estate Officials Act).

SCOPE OF THE ACT.

1. The provisions of this Act shall apply to the conditions of service of persons (officials) engaged in the higher branches of service in agriculture, and forestry, or their subsidiary trades. The hunting and fishing industries and also horticulture not carried on by way of trade shall be included in agriculture and forestry, within the meaning of this Act.

This Act shall not apply to the conditions of service regulated by the Mining Act or by the Commercial Employees Act.

Officials, as defined under paragraph 1, who are employed on commercial duties in a commercial undertaking, shall be considered as commercial employees only if their engagement in this capacity is a permanent one.

2. The provisions of this Act shall apply to persons employed in any agricultural or forestry undertaking (§1) of the Crown, any public fund, a province, district, or commune, in cases where their conditions of service are based on a civil contract.

The conditions of service of persons engaged as employees or servants of the State, of a Government Institution, or of a fund administered by the State, shall not be affected by this Act.

CONCLUSION AND CONTENTS OF THE CONTRACT.

3. The conditions of service may be based on a verbal agreement or on a written declaration, made out by the employer to the employee, or on a written contract. The date of commencement of the employment must in all cases be fixed ; otherwise the contract shall be void.

4. The rights of the employee, in virtue of the provisions of this Act, shall not be cancelled or curtailed by the contract of service, in so far as the Act contains no proviso to the contrary.

5. If no definite agreement has been come to with regard to the nature and scope of the services required and the remuneration for the same, or if no general regulations to this effect exist in the employer's business, which have been communicated to the employee at the time of his engagement, the services to be rendered and the remuneration to be paid shall be according to the local practice and adapted to the circumstances. Remuneration, within the meaning of this Act, shall include payments in cash and in kind and also free lodging. Unless some other agreement has been arrived at, the value of the lodging shall be calculated at 10 per cent. of all remaining payments, the value of the other payments in kind shall be based on local average prices.

COMMENCEMENT OF SERVICES.

6. Should the employee have been expressly engaged on the condition that he shall commence his duties on a particular day or fill a temporary vacancy, the employer shall be entitled to cancel the contract if, for any reason whatever, the employee does not enter upon his duties on the day fixed, unless the employer should be the cause of the said delay.

7. With the above exception, the employer shall be entitled to cancel the agreement should the employee, unless prevented by some unavoidable impediment, particularly illness, fail to enter upon his duties at the time agreed upon, or if such unavoidable impediment on the part of the employee should delay the commencement of actual service by more than 14 days, or, finally, if there be sufficient justification for the premature dismissal of the employee (§29).

The employee shall be entitled to withdraw from the agreement before entering upon his duties, should the employer become insolvent, or should there be obstacles on the employer's side which postpone the commencement of the engagement by more than 14 days, or should there be a justification on his part in prematurely withdrawing (§31) or, finally, should the employer refuse to carry out any engagement which he has entered upon for the period of the commencement of the service. In all cases the employee shall be entitled without prejudice to any further claims for damages (§32), to the repayment of any out-of-pocket expenses.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE EMPLOYEE.

8. The employee shall be bound personally to carry out the services undertaken by him to the best of his knowledge and capability, and to obey any orders concerning his service given by the employer, or by such persons as may be entitled to give orders in the latter's name.

9. The employee shall be bound to give notice in due time to the employer, to the latter's duly authorised representative, or to the employee's immediate superiors, of any impediment to the carrying out of his duties. Should this be no longer possible to him, he must, if there is any danger in delay, provide a suitable substitute, in so far as this is necessary and possible,

until such time as the employer, or the authorised person, after having been informed of the impediment, shall have made the necessary arrangement, or could have conveniently done so.

Should the employee have culpably neglected to fulfil this obligation, or should he be in fault in his selection of a substitute, he shall be liable for any damages resulting therefrom. This obligation shall not hold good should the person competent to decide the matter have approved the choice of the substitute, or have agreed to the non-appointment of a substitute.

REMUNERATION.

10. Unless anything to the contrary has been agreed upon, or local customs are opposed to it, the payment of the regular salary due to the employee shall be effected, if the remuneration is calculated monthly or for shorter periods at latest on the termination of each such period, and, if calculated for longer periods, at latest on the termination of every calendar month. Payments in kind shall be made at such intervals as are usual in the locality and suited to the circumstances.

11. The employer shall not be entitled prematurely to dismiss an employee on the ground that the latter is called upon to fulfil his military duties (except during the period of effective service, legally fixed at one year or more) or some other legal public duties (such as juryman, etc.). Should the interruption of the services last, or be likely to last, for more than 14 consecutive days, and should there be, in the industrial branch to which the employee so prevented belongs, not more than two officials engaged, a substitute may be appointed in his stead, at whose disposal, upon the request of the employer, a suitable portion of the free dwelling furnished to the employee shall be placed. From the fifteenth day of the period during which the employee is prevented from attending to his duties onwards, the employee shall bear the cost of his substitute, but not to an amount exceeding the payments due to himself for the period during which he is prevented from carrying out his duties.

Should an employee be called upon to fulfil his military duties in case of war, the contract of service may be terminated by the employer during the period of such impediment only by giving six months' notice.

12. Should an employee under a contract of service, constituting his chief employment, be temporarily prevented by illness or accident from carrying out his duties, without having himself brought this about, either wilfully or through gross neglect, he shall be entitled to claim remuneration for such period as, in the given case, may be considered as a period of notice in accordance with §19. The provisions of §11, relating to the appointment of a substitute, shall apply correspondingly; nevertheless, an employee who is prevented from attending to his duties by illness or accident, shall only be liable for the cost of a substitute four weeks after the day on which his incapacity commenced.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

13. In case of the illness of an employee whose total yearly remuneration, exclusive of lodging, does not exceed 3,000 kr., the employer shall, under the conditions stated in §12 and for the period therein specified, make suitable provision for the necessary medical attendance, and, if the remuneration of such employee does not exceed 1,200 kr. in the case of married employees, and 800 kr. in the case of unmarried employees, he shall also provide the necessary medicines.

The employer shall be relieved of these obligations in so far as the employee may receive similar benefits from a sick fund.

14. Payments in cash made by the employer for the cost of nursing in a hospital, or with third parties, may be charged against any sums due to the employee for the period of his illness, after deduction of the cost of a possible substitute, up to one-fourth of such sums.

In this case, moreover, the amounts which the employee receives for the period of his illness, in pursuance of public legal insurance, may be deducted from the cash remuneration, to such an amount as shall correspond to the relation between the actual contributions by the employer and the total insurance contributions.

15. During the period stated in §12, the employee shall not be prematurely dismissed, owing to his incapacity to carry out his duties by reason of illness or accident.

The obligations imposed upon the employers by §§11 to 13 shall, however, cease immediately on termination of the employment, owing to the expiration of the period for which it had been entered upon, or in consequence of an earlier notice or dismissal for reasons other than those stated in §§11 and 12.

16. Should the employment have been agreed upon only for the period of a temporary requirement, and not yet have lasted six months, the provisions of §§11 to 15 shall not apply.

17. The employer shall be bound, as regards the workrooms and working appliances to be provided or which have been provided by him, and also as regards the rules for the carrying out of the work, to make the necessary provisions at his own expense for protecting the health and safety of the employee, in so far as the nature of the work will permit.

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT.

18. The employment shall terminate at the expiration of the period or upon the completion of the work for which it had been entered upon.

Should the employment have been entered upon or continued, without any definite period having been fixed, it may be terminated by notice under the following conditions.

(a) Notices.

19. An employment for a period of probation may be terminated at any time during the first year, by either party, on giving a fortnight's notice.

In every other case, a period of notice must be adhered to which, during the first year of employment, shall be four weeks, and which shall be increased every subsequent year by 14 days, until a maximum period of six months shall have been reached.

20. The period of notice shall always be the same for either party. Should unequal periods have been agreed upon, the longer period shall always apply to both parties.

21. In the case of notice, the employee shall be entitled to remuneration until the expiration of the period of notice. Until such time, a sufficient portion of the official residence shall be left to him, but, upon the request of the employer, a portion shall, in due time, be vacated for the accommodation of the successor.

Should an employee have been assigned any allotments, and should the employment terminate before the harvest, he shall be entitled to compensation for the cost of the seed, of the cultivation, and of any cost of insurance.

22. On payment of compensation in full, in accordance with §32, the employee must, at the request of the employer, leave his service even before the expiration of the period of notice, or of the fixed time for which the employment had been entered upon, and vacate the entire official residence; in that case, if he has a household of his own, he shall hand over the residence within 14 days; otherwise, within three days.

Sick persons and lying-in women shall not be compelled to move as long as they cannot leave their home without endangering their health.

23. Should the employee be prevented by the conditions of service from looking for another engagement, he shall, upon his request, be allowed, for this purpose, after notice has been given and without any reduction of his remuneration, time off on working days, for a total amount equal to one-tenth of the period of notice. The employer shall choose the suitable days to be given for this purpose, but the employee shall have the right to decide whether or not such days shall be immediately consecutive.

(b) Sales and Letting on Lease.

24. Should the estate on which the employee is engaged be sold or let on lease after he has entered upon his duties, the employment shall continue unaltered, unless two months' notice, or less if legally prescribed, shall have been given by the employee, or by the new owner or lessee, within one month of taking over the estate.

Should notice be given, the new owner or lessee shall be liable for the amounts due to the employee up to the time at which the period of notice expires; but, in pursuance of §32, the original owner shall be liable for any claims for compensation made by the employee owing to the premature termination of the employment.

(c) Insolvency.

25. Should bankruptcy proceedings be commenced against the employer, after the employee has entered upon his engagement, the bankruptcy estate shall become responsible for the contract. Within one month from the date on which bankruptcy proceedings have been commenced, the employment may, however, be terminated by either party, on giving two months' notice or less if legally prescribed.

Should the employment be terminated by notice given by the receiver, before the expiration of the fixed time for which it had been entered upon, or should a longer period of notice have been agreed upon in the contract, the employee may claim compensation for the damage thus caused to him.

(d) Death.

26. In the event of the death of the employer, the employment may be terminated by the employee, or by the heirs of the employer, within one month, on giving two months' notice or less if legally prescribed. Should no notice be given by either side within one month, the employment shall continue unaltered.

Should the employment be terminated, by notice given by the heirs previous to the expiration of the fixed period for which it had been entered upon, or should a longer period of notice have been agreed upon in the contract, the employee shall be entitled to claim compensation for the damage thus caused to him.

27. The death of the employee shall terminate the employment. Should the deceased have had a household of his own, the official residence shall be vacated within one month, otherwise within 14 days. The provisions of §§21 and 22 shall apply in a corresponding manner.

The widow or the legitimate children shall be entitled to claim the payment of the remunerations due to the employee for four weeks from the date on which the death of the employee took place.

(e) Premature Dismissal and Premature Retirement.

28. Should the employment have been entered upon for a fixed period, it may be terminated by either party before the expiration of such period, or, if not so entered upon, without any regard to any period of notice, should weighty reasons exist for the adoption of such a course.

29. The following shall, in particular, be considered weighty reasons justifying premature dismissal by the employer :

(1) Should the employee prove unfaithful in his services, or be guilty of any action which may make him appear unworthy of his employer's confidence ;

(2) Should the employee be incapable of carrying out the duties which he has undertaken (§5) ;

(3) Should the employee, without justified reasons, fail to carry out his duties during a prolonged period, or should he persistently refuse to carry out his duties or to obey the orders concerning his service (§8), or should he attempt to induce other employees to disobey orders ;

(4) Should the employee illicitly accept presents or favours from third persons in connection with the duties of his engagement ;

(5) Should the employee be prevented from carrying out his duties, either by illness or accident, during a period exceeding that provided for in §12, or otherwise through absence during a prolonged period, having regard to the circumstances ;

(6) Should the employee refuse to submit to rules of supervision, or to render his accounts or to hand over any assets, vouchers, documents, etc., entrusted to him ;

(7) Should the employee be guilty of violence, immorality, or serious insults against the employer, his representative, their relatives, or any co-workers ;

(8) Should the employee, or any of his relatives residing in the same house with him, lead an immoral life.

30. The dismissed employee shall vacate his official residence immediately, if he should have no household of his own, otherwise he shall vacate immediately such part as may be required for his successor, and the remainder within 14 days. The provisions of §21, paragraph 2, and §22, paragraph 2, shall also apply in this case.

31. The following shall, in particular, be considered weighty reasons, justifying the employee in leaving his employment prematurely :

(1) Should he become incapable of carrying out his duties, or should his doing so be clearly injurious to his health ;

(2) Should the employer improperly reduce his remuneration, or refuse to pay the same, or should he injure the employee by supplying him with unwholesome or insufficient food, or unhealthy lodgings, or should he violate any other important provisions of the contract ;

(3) Should the employer refuse to fulfil his obligations as regards the protection of the life and health of the employee, especially those provided for in §17;

(4) Should the employer be guilty of violence, immorality, or serious insults against the employee, or the latter's relatives, or should he refuse to protect him against similar insults on the part of another employee or of a relative of the employer.

32. Should the employer terminate the contract in an unjustifiable manner (§7, paragraph 1), or should he prematurely dismiss the employee without sufficient cause (§29), or should he be the cause of the latter's withdrawal (§7, paragraph 2), or premature retirement (§31), the employee shall be entitled to claim, without prejudice to any possible further claims for damages, such part of his remuneration, as well as such compensation for payments in kind and for the value of the official residence, as may be due for the period which would have elapsed up to the time when his employment would have terminated, either by the expiration of the period for which it had been entered upon, or by notice given in due form.

Should any allotments of land have been assigned to the employee, he shall be entitled to claim, in addition to the compensation allowed him in pursuance of §21, paragraph 2, to be reimbursed for any damages caused to him by the fact of his being compelled to give up the land, as well as by the compulsory sale of the domestic animals kept by him in accordance with the contract. As regards the domestic animals, the employer shall have a preferential right of purchase.

33. Claims with respect to premature dismissal or premature retirement must be legally enforced within six months from the date of dismissal or retirement, and claims with respect to withdrawal from the contract (§7) within six months from the date on which the engagement would have commenced; other such claims shall be barred.

RENDERING OF ACCOUNTS.

34. The retiring employee shall, without any unnecessary delay, furnish the accounts to be rendered by him and hand over any assets entrusted to him, as well as any vouchers, documents, etc., held by him.

The employer shall also have the right, at any time during the engagement, to demand the rendering of accounts, or to examine or cause to be examined any effects and things entrusted to the employee.

For the purpose of rendering accounts, the employer shall, as far as necessary, be given access to such books and vouchers as concern the employee's department.

SECURITY.

35. In so far as no other arrangements have been made, the employer shall hold any security deposited by the employee. He shall be liable for such security and shall, upon request, pay over to the employee any current interest, as soon as such may become due.

Claims for compensation arising out of the employment shall first be deducted from the security deposited, and only if the latter should prove insufficient, from the remaining property of the employee.

36. Should, upon termination of the employment, the employee be liable to render any accounts, or should he have to hand over any articles included in the inventory, or should any claims for compensation be brought

forward against him, the security deposited may be retained until completion of the revision, or until the claims for compensation shall have been met, but, in such a case, the employee shall be entitled to demand that the security deposited shall be paid into court.

The repayment of a security deposited for ensuring the due carrying out of a definite piece of work may only be demanded, if no contrary agreement has been come to, after the work in question has been completed, and the execution of the same has been approved of; such approval or disapproval shall be notified without any undue delay.

TESTIMONIAL.

37. The employer shall be bound, on the termination of the employment, to give to the employee a written testimonial as regards the duration of the engagement and the nature of his services. Entries and remarks on the testimonial which would render it difficult for the employee to obtain a new engagement shall not be admissible.

Should the employee demand a testimonial during the course of his employment, this shall be given him at his own expense.

After notice has been given, or after dismissal, any testimonials held by the employer shall be immediately handed over to the employee at his request.

RELATION TO OTHER ACTS.

38. In so far as no special provision is made in this Act, the provisions of the General Civil Code, especially those with respect to contracts of service, shall apply to the conditions of service regulated by this Act.

39. The provisions of this Act shall apply to the conditions of service existing at the time when this Act comes into operation, in so far as no agreements to the contrary, admissible according to the Acts previously in force, exist.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT.

40. This Act shall come into force on the first day of the fourth calendar month following its publication.

Our Ministers of Justice, of the Interior, of Finance, and of Agriculture shall be entrusted with the carrying out of this Act.

2. *Gesetz betr. Abänderungen des Personalsteuergesetzes vom 25. Oktober 1896.*
R.G.Bl. Nr. 220. (Personalsteuernovelle.) Nr. 13. Vom 23. Januar 1914. (Reichsgesetzblatt 1914, VII., Stück, S. 57.)

Act to amend the Personal Tax Act of 25th October, 1896, R.G.Bl., No. 2200 (Personal Tax Amending Act), No. 13. Dated 23rd January 1914.

[EXTRACT.]

155. From income tax shall also be exempt those persons whose total income, calculated for one year, does not exceed 1,600 kr.

157. For the assessment of income tax, the income of the members of the household shall be added to the income of the head of the household.

An exception to the above shall only be allowed when it has been proved that such income does not form part of the joint household receipts. Further, any income from work earned by the wife, or by some other member of the household outside the business of the person liable to pay the tax, shall not be

included if the total income of the household does not exceed 4,000 kr. In both these cases a special assessment of the income in question shall be made.

160. When ascertaining the taxable income, the following expenditures shall be deducted from the receipts:—

(4) Contributions to sickness, accident, old age, and invalidity insurance, widows', orphans' and pension funds or similar institutions, in so far as it is proved that such contributions were paid by the person liable to pay taxes himself or for the members of his family, within the limits referred to under No. (3), or for his officials, employees, workers or servants. Further, in the case of wage-earners or of those in receipt of salaries not exceeding 3,000kr., amounts required for the acquisition and upkeep of their own tools or working clothes; such special expenses as are connected with employment in exceptionally dangerous, uninterrupted or night industries; fares to and from the workplace; and, finally, those sums which are regularly paid to trade associations or provident funds to ensure benefits in cases of sickness, maternity, unemployment, and incapacity to work or of any other urgent cases.

II. Hungary

A kereskedelemügyi m. kir. minister 9.889/1912 eln. számú rendelete, a fehér vagy sárga foszforral való gyújtógyártás eltiltásáról szóló 1911 évi. V törvénycikk végrehajtásánál követendő eljárás tárgyában 1912. december 31-én.)

Decree of the Minister of Commerce respecting the administration of §5 of the laws of 1911, relating to the prohibition to manufacture matches, etc., from white or yellow phosphorus. 31st December, 1912. Z9889/12. (Budapesti Közlöny No. 3, 4th January, 1913.)

As regards the proceedings to be followed when enforcing Act V. of 1911,* relating to the prohibition to manufacture matches, etc., containing white or yellow phosphorus, I decree the following in virtue of §§7 and 8 of the Act.

1. The regulations of Act V. of 1911,* prohibiting the use of white or yellow phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, shall come into force on 1st January, 1913, in accordance with the provisions contained in §8 of the Act; from that day onwards, therefore, no igniting agents containing white or yellow phosphorus may be stored, or used in the manufacture of matches or of any kind of fuses, etc., whatsoever.

The prohibition referred to in the first paragraph, shall not, within the meaning of the last paragraph of §1 of the Act, apply to the manufacture of fuses required for lighting the safety lamps used in mines.

2. The observance of the prohibition, forbidding the use of white and yellow phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, etc., shall be supervised, in accordance with the first paragraph of §3 of the Act, by the Royal industrial inspectors, within their province defined by Act XXVIII. of 1893.

The Royal industrial inspectors shall be obliged to inspect the match factories (match-producing industries), for the purpose of superintending the observance of the Act, within 15 days after the Act has come into force, and thereafter, within the periods prescribed in the legal provisions, or whenever a necessity to do so should arise.

* Text E.B. VII., p. 209.

Should the industrial inspector, during the course of an inspection of a match factory (match-producing industry), conclude, either from the process of manufacture (from the use of certain plant), or from the quality of the igniting agent used or of the finished matches, that white or yellow phosphorus is being used in the manufacture of the matches in the match factory (match-producing industry) in question, he shall be under the obligation to take a sufficiently large sample of the suspected goods and shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of §3 of the Act, if requested to do so by the proprietor of the undertaking, or by his representative, leave in his or their possession a portion of the samples taken, provided with the official seal.

Should it not be possible to ascertain from the sample taken, or in some other way, that the proprietor of the undertaking uses white or yellow phosphorus, the sample shall be sent to the Royal Hungarian Industrial Experimental and Testing Station for Materials.

Should it be possible to prove the use of white or yellow phosphorus, either on the strength of the opinion expressed by the Royal Hungarian Industrial Experimental and Testing Station for Materials or of some other circumstance, the Royal industrial inspector shall, in pursuance of §4 of the Act, give notice forthwith for penal proceedings to be taken against the person concerned.

3. The provisions of the Act prohibiting the storing of matches made with white or yellow phosphorus, the bringing on the market and the sale and importation of such matches within the territory of the lands of the Holy Hungarian Crown, shall, in accordance with the provisions contained in §8 of the Act, come into force on 1st July, 1913. The observance of this prohibition shall be supervised, in accordance with the third paragraph of §3 of the Act, by the Royal industrial authorities appointed in accordance with §166 of the Act XVII. of 1884. The industrial authorities of first instance, or the authorities (§4) competent to take cognizance of the contraventions stipulated in §5 of the Act, respectively, shall, in the case of notifications or complaints, or even without complaint, inspect the undertakings or businesses coming under the provisions of the Act. As regards the chemical examination of suspected matches, the industrial authorities shall proceed with the same under due observance of the provisions contained in §2.

4. The following authorities shall be competent to deal with matters concerning contraventions, as stated in §5 of the Act:—

(1) In First Instance, in small and large communes, including Rákospalota, Erzsébetfalu, Kispest, and Pestszentlőrinc, the principal justice, or justice respectively; in towns having a regular magistracy and in towns having municipal jurisdiction, among which is included Újpest, the chief of police or his representative; and, in case any of the above should be prevented from attending, the officials nominated for the purpose by the town council; and within the territory of the capital and residential city of Buda-Pest, the president of the district.

(2) In Second Instance, in small and large communes, as well as in towns having a regular magistracy, including Rákospalota, Erzsébetfalu, Kispest, Pestszentlőrinc, and Újpest, the deputy sheriff; and, in towns having municipal jurisdiction and in the capital and residential city of Buda-Pest, the town council.

(3) In Third Instance, the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce, in accordance with the provisions of the penal police procedure, which must be followed in matters of contraventions coming within the province of the administrative authorities.

As regards the industrial contraventions referred to in §5 of the Act, the procedure shall be initiated *ex officio* by the respective authorities.

5. By §2 of the Act, the Minister of Commerce is authorised to prohibit, in addition to igniting agents and coatings containing white or yellow phosphorus, for considerations of health and safety, the use of other igniting agents and coatings of a dangerous composition, in the industrial manufacture of matches for the whole territory of the lands of the Holy Hungarian Crown. Should the industrial inspectors, in the course of their official inspections of a match factory, meet with such symptoms (observed in factory workers and illnesses which can be traced back to poisoning) as lead to the conclusion that the match factory in question, although not using white or yellow phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, employs some other igniting agent or some other coating which, from the point of view of health and safety, is a dangerous composition, they shall take a corresponding sample of the igniting agent or coating in question, as well as of the finished goods, and send notice of the case, while enclosing the samples taken, to the Minister of Commerce and, as regards the territory of the lands of Croatia and Slavonia, to the Ban of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia, who shall then submit it to the Minister of Commerce.

6. This Decree shall come into force on the day of its publication.

III. Belgium

Arrêté royal réglementant le travail dans les caissons à air comprimé. 15 janvier 1914. (Revue du Travail XIX., 317.)

Royal Order regulating work in compressed-air caissons. (Dated 15th January, 1914.)

PART I.—REGULATIONS IMPOSED ON EMPLOYERS AND HEADS OF UNDERTAKINGS.

1. Work which must be done in compressed-air caissons shall be subject to the following regulations.

Caissons, Entrance Shafts, Air-locks, Air-pumps, and their Accessories.

2. Compressed-air caissons, entrance shafts, air-locks, pumps, valves, pipes, cocks and, in general, any parts of the installation which, in the event of breakdown, are liable to cause danger to the workers, shall be so constructed, arranged and protected as to offer the necessary assurances as far as strength, watertightness and general safety are concerned.

3. Motors, air-pumps, and also all apparatus in which accidents or failure in the regular working might endanger the workers, shall be erected in duplicate. Spare equipment shall always be maintained in perfect condition for immediate use.

4. Should an examination of the ground disclose the danger of sudden subsidence of the caisson, suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent such subsidence.

5. The height of the working chamber, measured from the ceiling to the lower edge of the cutter, shall not be less than 1·80 metres.

6. The air-locks used by the workers shall have an effective internal height of at least 1·80 metres. They shall be provided with wooden foot grating of an area sufficient to accommodate at one and the same time all workmen belonging to the same shift, allowance being at the rate of three persons per square metre.

Should the pressure exceed two effective atmospheres, the workmen shall be provided with seating accommodation during the process of locking.

7. Doors, opening in the direction of the strongest air-pressure, shall be provided with an interlocking gear, so as to prevent an untimely opening thereof.

8. In summer, the air-locks shall be protected against the intense heat of the sun; in winter, provision shall be made to warm the cold air.

9. Platforms, ladders, and entrance stairs to the air-locks used by the workers shall be particularly designed to prevent danger of falling, or any peril to the workman, in the event of the latter being seized with dizziness.

10. The principal air main near the pumps shall be provided with an air-cock. A safety valve shall also be arranged between the compressor and the air-cock.

All pipes admitting compressed air to the caisson or to the connection thereof shall be provided with a check valve.

11. The actual pressure, both within the working chamber and air-locks shall be indicated, inside and outside, by pressure gauges, graduated to tenths of atmospheres. These appliances shall be fixed in a permanent position.

12. Each air-lock shall be provided with danger signal apparatus.

13. In addition to the usual vocal signals and alarm whistles, telephonic communication shall be arranged between the interior and exterior of the working chambers; all these appliances shall be maintained in perfect working condition.

14. The working chambers, shafts, and air-locks shall be efficiently lighted by electricity.

15. The ventilation of working chambers, shafts, and air-locks shall be so arranged as to ensure at all times renewal of the air calculated on an atmospheric pressure of 40 cubic metres per hour and per person.

After mines have been exploded within the working chamber, the air in the latter shall be thoroughly purified before workers are re-admitted.

During periods of decompression exceeding 10 minutes, the ventilation of the air-locks shall be ensured by means of simultaneous, but unequal, air supplies, through inlet and outlet cocks.

16. The removal of the rubbish and the loading of the materials shall not take place either through the air-locks or the shafts intended for the sole use of workmen.

Should the sinking apparatus be reduced to a tube having a diameter not exceeding 2 metres 50 centimetres, the aforesaid removal and loading shall be permissible.

17. When one or more workers are obliged to remain within the apparatus used for the removal of the rubbish or loading of the material, such apparatus shall be provided with a locking device to enable the men to come out in case of danger.

Compression and Decompression of the Air.

18. The air to be compressed shall be of standard composition. Effective precautions shall be taken for preventing it from subsequently becoming vitiated through the products of oxidation of the lubricating oils. As far as possible, the compressed air shall be brought to a temperature of 18°C., and during hot weather the temperature shall be below that of the outside atmosphere.

19. During work the compression of the air shall be ensured and maintained in such a manner as to avoid sudden variations exceeding two-tenths of an atmosphere. The installations shall also include a safety valve in an easily accessible position, and regulated in such a manner as to prevent an excess of pressure of more than five-tenths of an atmosphere over and above what is necessary for the carrying out of the work.

20. The duration of the compression shall be calculated at the rate of at least five minutes per effective atmosphere. The compression shall be immediately interrupted at the request of any person locked in.

21. The periods of decompression shall be calculated by taking into account the degree of pressure attained and the length of time during which the workers remain in the compressed air; these periods shall be fixed by a schedule, forming the subject of a Ministerial Decree.

22. The shafts and air-locks and, as far as possible, the working chamber, shall be cleared during the time when decompression takes place, with a view to facilitating the sinking of the caisson. During the deflagration of explosives in the interior of the working chamber, the latter, as also the shafts and the air-locks, shall be cleared.

23. The workers entrusted with the working of the pumps shall be perfectly familiar with the installations; they shall have the necessary experience and knowledge to enable them to obviate all danger in case of any accident to the said apparatus.

24. The operations of locking and unlocking workers shall be superintended by competent foremen, whose names, as such, shall be posted up in the workshops.

Inspection of the Installations.

25. The head of the undertaking or his representative shall examine the plant daily and make sure that the apparatus is in good working order; he shall direct the operations rendered necessary by the progress of the work, and shall each day enter the results of his verifications in a register kept specially for this purpose. This register shall at all times be held at the disposal of the representatives of the Government.

Regulations relating to the Admission of Workers and to Medical Supervision.

26. The following persons shall not be allowed to work in compressed air:

- (1) Workers under the age of 16 years;
- (2) Workers found in a state of intoxication;

(3) Workers not provided with a medical certificate proving their physical suitability for this particular kind of work, issued in pursuance of the provisions contained in §28 of the present Decree. If the pressure under which the work is being carried out is equivalent to or exceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ effective atmospheres, the certificate of fitness shall be renewed every fortnight. If the work is being carried on under pressures of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres, the certificate shall hold good for any disconnected period of work in compressed air.

27. Workmen unaccustomed to working in compressed air shall only be employed under pressures exceeding 2 effective atmospheres after having been subjected during one hour to a trial pressure of 1 effective atmosphere.

28. At least 10 days previous to the commencement of the work the head of the undertaking shall submit, for the approval of the Minister of Industry and Labour, the names of the medical man or men charged with the issue of the certificates of physical fitness provided for in §26 above.

29. When the work is being carried on under pressures exceeding 2 effective atmospheres, a medical man, whether approved or not, shall be present when each shift of workmen leaves the place of work.

30. The head of the undertaking shall, without the least delay, cause any workman who feels unwell to be examined by a medical man, whether approved or not.

31. Before every descent, the head of the undertaking, or his delegate, shall question every workman individually as to the state of his health. Should the workman declare that he is suffering from any nose, throat, or ear trouble or from any other indisposition, permission to descend into the compressed air shall be made subject to the opinion of a medical man, whether approved or not.

32. Any indispositions which may occur during the course of the work shall be entered in a medical register, which shall be in the form prescribed by Ministerial Decree. This register shall always be at the disposal of the representatives of the Government.

Emergency Outfit, Medical Lock, Rest Room.

33. The installations shall comprise an emergency outfit, a medical lock and a rest room, as hereinafter specified :

(1) A life-saving apparatus placed in the working chamber, and so arranged that sick or wounded workers can be conveniently brought to the surface ;

(2) An emergency box, in conformity with the pattern to be prescribed by Ministerial Decree ;

(3) A medical lock of sufficient dimensions to accommodate conveniently one patient and two attendants. This medical lock shall be provided with an air chamber, intended for the locking in of persons, and of a small lock for the introduction of the medicines ; it shall be erected on the premises with facilities for heating and be provided with electric light and ventilated by means of a device making it possible to renew the air at the rate of 50 cubic metres per hour and per person. The temperature inside the lock shall, as far as possible, be maintained at about 18°C.

The installation of such a lock, however, shall only be compulsory if the pressure necessary for carrying out the work amounts to 1½ effective atmospheres ;

(4) A room suitably heated and ventilated and provided with cloak rooms, lavatories and couches ; the whole to be placed at the disposal of the workmen.

A notice stating the precautions to be taken by the workmen in order to avoid the troubles which may be caused by working in compressed air shall be posted up in this room. The wording of this notice shall form the subject of a Ministerial Decree.

PART II.—RULES IMPOSED ON FOREMEN AND WORKMEN.

34. Foremen and workmen shall be bound :—

(1) To comply with the instructions given by the head of the undertaking as regards the locking in of the workmen and the working of the apparatus ;

(2) To observe the precautionary measures prescribed in the notice to be posted up in the rest room, in pursuance of Sub-section (4) of §33 of the present Decree ;

(3) To submit to any medical examination which may be considered necessary;

(4) To communicate to the head of the undertaking or to his delegate any pathological trouble from which he may be suffering either before descending into the compressed air or after coming out of the air-lock.

35. The foremen and workmen shall be prohibited—

(1) From presenting themselves for descending into the compressed air in a state of intoxication;

(2) From introducing distilled alcoholic beverages into the workshops or annexes;

(3) From altering the apparatus in any way whatsoever on their own authority;

(4) From smoking in the workshops or annexes.

PART III.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

36. The employers or heads of undertakings shall hold at the disposal of their staff a copy of this Decree, and also a copy of the General Regulations dated 30th March, 1905,* and of the Royal Decree, dated 31st March, 1905.†

An extract from §§2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Act dated 5th May, 1888, relating to the inspection of dangerous, unhealthy or noxious establishments, and to the supervision of the machinery and of steam boilers shall be annexed to the above.

37. This Royal Decree shall be posted up at the entrance to the caissons. The representatives of the Government shall be instructed to supervise the carrying out of this Decree.

38. All infringements shall be ascertained and punished in accordance with the above-mentioned Act of 5th May, 1888, without prejudice to any permits provided for by the Act of 1889.

39. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to work in mines.

40. Our Minister of Industry and Labour is charged with the carrying out of this Decree, which shall come into force on 1st October, 1914.

Arrêté ministériel pris en exécution des articles 21, 32, et 33 de l'arrêté royal du 15 janvier 1914 réglementant le travail dans les caissons à air comprimé. 20 janvier 1914 (Revue du Travail, XIX., 323).

Ministerial Order taken in pursuance of §§21, 32 and 33 of the Royal Decree of 15th January, 1914,‡ regulating work in compressed-air caissons. (Dated 20th January, 1914.)

1. The times to be employed in the process of decompression shall not be less than the following:—

(A) For a stay in compressed air exceeding one hour—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|-----------|
| from 0.1 to 0.5 effective atmosphere | .. | .. | 5 minutes |
| „ 0.5 to 1.0 „ | .. | .. | 12 „ |
| „ 1.0 to 1.5 „ | .. | .. | 25 „ |
| „ 1.5 to 2.0 effective atmospheres | .. | .. | 35 „ |
| „ 2.0 to 2.5 „ | .. | .. | 45 „ |
| „ 2.5 to 3.0 „ | .. | .. | 55 „ |
| „ 3.0 to 3.5 „ | .. | .. | 65 „ |
| „ 3.5 to 4.0 „ | .. | .. | 75 „ |

The above periods shall be increased by 20 per cent. from one effective atmosphere upwards, if the time spent in the compressed air exceeds 8 hours for one shift, or if the periods of rest between the shifts are not equal to at least double the duration of one working period.

* Text F.B. IV., p. 23.

† Text F.B. IV., p. 29.

‡ Text E.B. IX., p. 119.

(B) *For a stay of less than one hour but exceeding thirty minutes—*

| | | | | | |
|--------|------|----------------------|-----------------------|----|------------|
| from 0 | to 1 | effective atmosphere | .. | .. | 5 minutes. |
| " | 1.0 | to 1.5 | " | .. | 10 " |
| " | 1.5 | to 2.0 | effective atmospheres | .. | 15 " |
| " | 2.0 | to 2.5 | " | .. | 20 " |
| " | 2.5 | to 3.0 | " | .. | 25 " |
| " | 3.0 | to 3.5 | " | .. | 35 " |
| " | 3.5 | to 4.0 | " | .. | 40 " |

(C) *For stays of less than thirty minutes—*

| | | | | | |
|--------|------|----------------------|-----------------------|----|-----------|
| from 0 | to 1 | effective atmosphere | .. | .. | 3 minutes |
| " | 1.0 | to 2.0 | effective atmospheres | .. | 10 " |
| " | 2.0 | to 2.5 | " | .. | 15 " |
| " | 2.5 | to 3.0 | " | .. | 20 " |
| " | 3.0 | to 3.5 | " | .. | 25 " |
| " | 3.5 | to 4.0 | " | .. | 30 " |

2. The annexed instructions, and also the tables containing the periods to be employed in the process of decompression, shall be posted up in prominent positions in the workshops.*

These documents shall also be easily accessible to the workers charged with the operation of decompression.

3. A special emergency box containing the preparations and necessary appliances for the inhalation of oxygen shall be permanently kept in the immediate vicinity of the workshops.

4. The medical register prescribed by §32 of the Royal Decree of 15th January, 1914,† shall be in accordance with the attached form.*

SUPPLEMENT.

WORK IN COMPRESSED AIR CAISSONS.

NOTICE.

The principal dangers to which workers in compressed air are exposed are of two kinds:—

In the first instance, danger is present during the process of compression. It is nearly always due to a diseased condition of the nose, throat or ears. This may cause very serious accidents and even death. Little danger is to be feared if the above-mentioned organs are in a healthy condition.

Rule to be followed:

In the event of a worker suffering, even slightly and temporarily, from a sore throat, laryngitis, a cold on the chest or in the head, he shall only enter the compressed air after having received a doctor's permit to do so.

In the second instance, there exist dangers, graver and more numerous than the preceding ones, which involve persons in good health and are due to decompression incorrectly carried out.

They may also occur, even if decompression should have been carried out properly, when the organs of the body are affected either by some infirmity, some illness of long standing, or by a passing indisposition.

Rules to be followed:

(1) To submit willingly to the medical examinations and to answer truthfully all the questions asked by the doctor. To declare, before descending, any slight indisposition, since negligence in this respect may cause paralysis or even death. To guard especially against the consequences of intoxication.

(2) To observe strictly the rules laid down for decompression; numerous lives, often young and vigorous, have been lost owing to carelessness in this respect.

(3) To state, at the earliest possible moment, even the slightest trouble which may be noticed on coming out.

* As regards these tables and the form of the register provided for in §4, see "Moniteur Belge" of 12th March, 1914, p. 1498.

† Text E.B. IX., p. 119.

IV. British Colonies

CANADA.

I. DOMINION.

1. **An Act to amend the Government Annuities Act, 1908.** (9-10 Edward VII., Ch. 4.) Assented to 8th April, 1910. (Statutes 1910, p. 109.)
2. **An Act to amend the Government Annuities Act, 1908.*** (9-10 Edward VII., Chap. 5.) Assented to 8th April, 1910. (Statutes 1910, p. 113.)
3. **An Act respecting immigration.** (9-10 Edward VII., Ch. 27.) Assented to 4th May, 1910. (Statutes 1910, p. 205.)
4. **An Act to amend the Immigration Act.†** (1-2 George V., Ch. 12.) Assented to 4th April, 1911. (Statutes 1911, p. 181.)
5. **An Act respecting a certain Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.** (3-4 George V., Chap. 27.) Assented to 10th April, 1913. (Statutes 1913, p. 311.)
6. **An Act to amend the Government Annuities Act.*** (3-4 George V., Chap. 7.) Assented to 6th June, 1913. (Statutes 1913, p. 141.)
7. **An Act to amend the Inter-Colonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act.** (3-4 George V., Chap. 26.) Assented to 6th June, 1913. (Statutes 1913, 309.)

2. PROVINCES.

I. ALBERTA.

1. **An Act to amend the Statute Law (Part I).** Assented to 25th February, 1909. (Ch. 4, Statutes 1909, p. 158.)

[EXTRACT.]

4. Amendment of §3, paragraph 3, of the Ordinance respecting masters and servants. (C.O., Ch. 50.)
10. Amendment of §§21, 22, and 23 of the Mechanics' Lien Act. (1906, Ch. 21.)‡

2. **An Act to further amend the Statute Law (Part II).** Assented to 25th February, 1909. (Ch. 5, Statutes 1909, p. 167.)

[EXTRACT.]

3. Amendment of the Liquor Licence Ordinance. (C.O., Ch. 89.)
8. Amendment of §§23, 24, 25 of the Steam Boilers Act. (1906, Ch. 23.)

3. **An Act for the protection of neglected and dependent children.** Assented to 25th February, 1909. (Ch. 12, Statutes 1909, p. 206.)

4. **An Act to amend the Statute Law.** Assented to 16th December, 1910. (Ch. 2, Statutes 1910, Second Session, p. 9.)

[EXTRACT.]

23. Amendment of several Sections of the Children's Protection Act of Alberta. (1909, Ch. 12.)*

* Act of 20th July, 1908. Text E.B. III., p. 234.

† Act of 4th May, 1910. Title E.B. IX., p. 125, No. 3.

‡ Act of 6th May, 1906. Title E.B. IV., p. 313, No. 1.

** Title E.B. IX., p. 125, No. 3.

5. An Act to amend the Statute Law. Assented to 16th February, 1912. (Ch. 4, Statutes 1911-12, p. 208.)

[EXTRACT.]

11. Amendment of §3 of the Ordinance respecting masters and servants. (1904, Ch. 3.)

34. Amendment of §2, and addition of §16, of the Children's Protection Act. (1909, Ch. 12.)

6. An Act respecting the operation and inspection of boilers. Assented to 16th February, 1912. (Ch. 9, Statutes 1911-12, p. 268.)

7. An Act to provide for the early closing of shops. Assented to 16th February, 1912. (Ch. 23, Statutes 1911-12, p. 340.)

II. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia. 8th April, 1905. (Ch. 28, Statutes 1905, p. 159.)
2. An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 8th April, 1905. (Ch. 35, Statutes 1905, p. 189.)
3. An Act further to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 8th April, 1905. (Ch. 36, Statutes 1905, p. 191.)
4. An Act to amend the Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act. 8th April, 1905. (Ch. 57, Statutes 1905, p. 337.)
5. An Act to amend the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901. 12th March, 1906. (Ch. 7, Statutes 1906, p. 27.)
6. An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 12th March, 1906. (Ch. 30, Statutes 1906, p. 137.)
7. An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia. Assent reserved. (Ch. 21a, Statutes 1907, p. 82a.)
8. An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act. 25th April, 1907. (Ch. 27, Statutes 1907, p. 115.)
9. An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia. 11th February, 1908.* (Ch. 23, Statutes 1908, p. 129.)
10. An Act to amend the Master and Servant Act Amendment Act, 1902. 11th February, 1908. (Ch. 33, Statutes 1908, p. 211.)
11. An Act for the protection of persons employed in factories. 7th March, 1908. (Ch. 15, Statutes 1908, p. 85.)
12. An Act to amend the Labour Regulation Act, 1907.† 7th March, 1908. (Ch. 28, Statutes 1908, p. 85.)
13. An Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act. 7th March, 1908. (Ch. 44, Statutes 1908, p. 249.)
14. An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 12th March, 1909. (Ch. 33, Statutes 1909, p. 115.)
15. An Act further to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 12th March, 1909. (Ch. 34, Statutes 1909, p. 117.)
16. An Act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act. 12th March, 1909. (Ch. 35, Statutes 1909, p. 119.)
17. An Act to exempt from seizure and attachment annuities issued under chapter 5 of the Dominion Statutes for the year 1908.‡ 25th February, 1910. (Ch. 1, Statutes 1910, p. 1.)

* This Act was disallowed by the Dominion Government on 15th February, 1908, as unconstitutional.

† Act of 27th March, 1907. Text E.B. V., p. 251, No. 1.

‡ Act of 20th July, 1908. Text E.B. III., p. 234.

18. An Act to amend the Factories Act, 1908.* 25th February, 1910. (Ch. 18, Statutes 1910, p. 211.)
19. An Act to amend the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901. 10th March, 1910. (Ch. 2, Statutes 1910, p. 3.)
20. An Act respecting liens of mechanics, wage-earners, and others. 10th March, 1910. (Ch. 31, Statutes 1910, p. 279.)
21. An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 10th March, 1910. (Ch. 34, Statutes 1910, p. 305.)
22. An Act to amend the Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act. 10th March, 1910. (Ch. 54, Statutes 1910, p. 439.)
23. An Act respecting Health Regulations for lumber camps, railway camps, mining camps, sawmills, and other places in which labour is employed. 1st March, 1911. (Ch. 20, Statutes 1911, p. 75.)
24. An Act to consolidate and amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act and Amending Acts. 1st March, 1911. (Ch. 33, Statutes 1911, p. 125.)
25. An Act respecting railways. 1st March, 1911. (Ch. 44, Statutes 1911, p. 223.)
26. An Act further to amend the "Shops Regulation Act, 1900. 1st March, 1911. (Ch. 47, Statutes 1911, p. 327.)
27. An Act respecting employment agencies. 27th February, 1912. (Ch. 10, Statutes 1912, p. 33.)
28. An Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act. 27th February, 1912. (Ch. 40, Statutes 1912, p. 233.)
29. An Act to amend the Factories Act.† 1st March, 1913. (Ch. 22, Statutes 1913, p. 105.)

III. MANITOBA.

1. An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act of Manitoba. Assented to 16th March, 1910. (Ch. 13, Statutes 1910, p. 30.)
2. An Act to amend the Steam Boilers Inspection Act. Assented to 16th March, 1910. (Ch. 68, Statutes 1910, p. 204.)
3. An Act respecting compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment. Assented to 16th March, 1910. (Ch. 81, Statutes 1910, p. 258.)
4. An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act. Assented to 10th March, 1911. (Ch. 6, Statutes 1911, p. 21.)
5. An Act respecting the public health. Assented to 24th March, 1911. (Ch. 44, Statutes 1911, p. 151.)
6. An Act to further amend the Shops Regulation Act. Assented to 24th March, 1911. (Ch. 54, Statutes 1911, p. 299.)
7. An Act for the protection of persons employed in the construction of buildings and excavations. Assented to 26th March, 1912. (Ch. 8, Statutes 1912, p. 20.)
8. An Act to amend the Building Trades Protection Act.‡ Assented to 15th February, 1913. (Ch. 4, Statutes 1913, p. 14.)

* Act of 7th March, 1908. Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 11.

† Act of 7th March, 1908 (= Ch. 81 of Revised Statutes of 1911). Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 11.

‡ Act of 26th March, 1912. Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 7.

9. **An Act to prevent the employment of female labour in certain capacities.** Assented to 15th February, 1913. (Ch. 19, Statutes 1913, p. 44.)

1. No person shall employ in any capacity any white woman or girl, or permit any white woman or girl to reside or lodge in, or to work in, or, save as a *bonâ-fide* customer in a public apartment thereof only, to frequent any restaurant, laundry or other place of business or amusement owned, kept or managed by any Japanese, Chinaman or other Oriental person.

2. Any employer guilty of any contravention or violation of this Act shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding 100 dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

3. This Act shall come into force upon proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

10. **An Act to amend the Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Lien Act.** Assented to 15th February 1913. (Ch. 32, Statutes 1913, p. 107.)

11. **An Act to amend the Public Utilities Act.** Assented to 15th February, 1913. (Ch. 54, Statutes 1913, p. 164.)

12. **An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910.*** Assented to 15th February, 1913. (Ch. 91, Statutes 1913, p. 274.)

13. **An Act to amend an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910,* being an Act passed at the present Session of the Legislature.†** Assented to 15th February, 1913. (Ch. 92, Statutes 1913, p. 275.)

IV. NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. **An Act relating to Government annuities.‡** Passed 15th March, 1910. (Cap. XII., Acts 1910, p. 66.)

2. **An Act to amend Chapter 17, 4 Edward VII., intituled "An Act to provide for a Bureau of Labour."** Passed 26th March, 1910. (Cap. XXXV., Acts 1910, p. 103.)

3. **An Act to provide for the early closing of shops.** Passed 6th April, 1911. (Cap. XV., Acts 1911, p. 100.)

4. **An Act to amend Chapter 146 of the Consolidated Statutes, 1903, being the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, and Acts in amendment thereof.** Passed 13th April, 1911. (Cap. XLIII., Acts 1911, p. 160.)

5. **An Act to amend the New Brunswick Factories Act, 1905.** Passed 13th April, 1911. (Cap. L., Acts 1911, p. 174.)

6. **An Act to amend 1 George V., Chapter 15, intituled "An Act to provide for the Early Closing of Shops."***** Passed 20th April, 1912. (Cap. XXIX., Acts 1912, p. 171.)

7. **An Act to further amend Chapter 146 of the Consolidated Statutes, 1903, being the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.** Passed 20th April, 1912. (Cap. XXXII., Acts 1912, p. 176.)

8. **An Act to amend the New Brunswick Factories Act, 1905, being 5 Edward VII., Chapter 7.** Passed 20th April, 1912. (Cap. XI., Act 1912, p. 199.)

§3 of "The New Brunswick Factories Act, 1905," is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:—

"3. No child shall be employed or allowed to work in or in connection with any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, except in special cases authorised in writing by the inspector. It shall be unlawful for any

* Act of 16th March, 1910. Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 3.

† Act of 15th February, 1913. Title E.B. IX., p. 128, No. 12.

‡ *cf.* Act of 20th July, 1908. Text E.B. III., p. 234.

** Text E.B. IX., p. 128, No. 3.

person, firm or corporation to employ for wages or hire, any child in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment. The factory inspector may demand of an employer or corporation the names of all children under 16 years of age, in his employ in the several cities and towns in the Province, and may require that the birth record, baptismal record, passport, or age certificate of such children shall be produced for his inspection, and the failure to produce the same shall be *prima facie* evidence that the employment of such child or young person is illegal. Such age certificate shall be a printed form supplied by the factory inspector to the employer, and which certificate shall be signed by the parent or parents of the child, stating the birth-date of the child. Whoever, either for himself or as superintendent, overseer, or agent of another, employs, or has in his employment any child in violation of the provision of this Section, and every parent who allows any child to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than 50 dollars for each offence.

Whoever, being the parent of such child, presents, or who permits or allows any child under his control to present, to any employer, owner, superintendent, overseer or agent, as required under this Section, any certified copy of birth or baptismal record, or passport, or age certificate containing any false statements as to the date of birth, or age of such child, knowing them to be false, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than 25 dollars for each offence."

9. **An Act to provide for a Fair Wage Schedule.** Passed 20th March, 1913. (Cap. XX., Acts 1913, p. 109.)

V. NOVA SCOTIA.

1. **An Act in respect to Government annuities.*** Passed 30th March, 1910. (Ch. 13, Statutes 1910, p. 149.)
2. **An Act to amend Chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act.†** Passed 30th March, 1910. (Ch. 37, Statutes 1910, p. 225.)
3. **An Act to amend Chapter 8, Acts of 1908, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend Chapter 19, Revised Statutes, 1900, the Coal Mines Regulation Act and amendments thereto."‡** Passed 30th March, 1910. (Ch. 38, Statutes 1910, p. 228.)
4. **An Act to amend the law with respect to compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment.** Passed 22nd April, 1910. (Ch. 3, Statutes 1910, p. 57.)
5. **An Act to amend the Statute Law.** Passed 22nd April, 1910. (Ch. 17, Statutes 1910, p. 153.)

[EXTRACT.]

20. §16, Sub-section (1) of Chapter 1, of the Acts of 1901, as substituted by §2 of Chapter 36 of the Acts of 1909,‡ is amended by striking out the words "or woman" in the sixth line of the said Sub-section.

6. **An Act to amend Chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act.†** Passed 22nd April, 1910. (Ch. 36, Statutes 1910, p. 223.)
7. **An Act to amend Chapter 20, Revised Statutes 1900, the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act.** Passed 31st March, 1911. (Ch. 16, Statutes 1911, p. 204.)

* Act of 20th July, 1908. Text E.B. III., p. 234.

† Act of 16th April, 1908. Extract E.B. IV., p. 311, No. 2.

‡ Act of 23rd April, 1909. Text E.B. V., p. 250, No. 5.

8. An Act to amend Chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act.* Passed 31st March, 1911. (Ch. 30, Statutes 1911, p. 221.)
9. An Act to amend Chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act.* Passed 31st March, 1911. (Ch. 31, Statutes 1911, p. 223.)
10. An Act to amend Chapter 1, Acts of 1901, the Nova Scotia Factories Act. Passed 12th April, 1912. (Ch. 56, Statutes 1912, p. 289.)
11. An Act to amend Chapter 23, Revised Statutes 1900, and amendments thereto of Miners' Relief Societies. Passed 3rd May, 1912. (Ch. 30, Statutes 1912, p. 259.)
12. An Act to amend Chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act.* Passed 3rd May, 1912. (Ch. 61, Statutes 1912, p. 297.)
13. An Act to amend Chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act* and amendments thereto. Passed 3rd May, 1912. (Ch. 62, Statutes 1912, p. 301.)
14. An Act to amend Chapter 3, Acts of 1910, the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act. Passed 3rd May, 1912. (Ch. 68, Statutes 1912, p. 321.)
15. An Act to amend Chapter 10, Acts of 1911, the Mines Act. Passed 3rd May, 1912. (Ch. 75, Statutes 1912, p. 327.)
16. An Act respecting liens of woodmen for services. Passed 13th May, 1913. (Ch. 4, Statutes 1913, p. 54.)
17. An Act to amend and consolidate Chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes 1900, the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, and amendments thereto. Passed 13th May, 1913. (Ch. 15, Statutes 1913, p. 92.)
18. An Act to provide for the appointment of a Commission on the use of electricity in mines. Passed 13th May, 1913. (Ch. 16, Statutes 1913, p. 113.)
19. An Act to amend Chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act,* and Acts in amendment thereof. Passed 13th May, 1913. (Ch. 43, Statutes 1913, p. 151.)
20. An Act to amend Chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act.* Passed 13th May, 1913. (Ch. 44, Statutes 1913, p. 152.)
21. An Act to amend the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act.† Passed 13th May, 1913. (Ch. 47, Statutes 1913, p. 155.)
22. An Act to amend Chapter 11, Acts of 1911, entitled: Of Street Railway Companies. Passed 13th May, 1913. (Ch. 52, Statutes 1913, p. 160.)

VI. ONTARIO.

1. An Act to amend and improve the law respecting mine accidents and operation of mines. Assented to 13th April, 1909. (Ch. 17, Statutes 1909, p. 78.)
2. The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1909. Assented to 13th April, 1909. (Ch. 26, Statutes 1909, p. 113.)

[EXTRACT.]

7. [Amendment of §§2 and 3 of the Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act.]

3. An Act to amend the Act respecting Division Courts. Assented to 13th April, 1909. (Ch. 33, Statutes 1909, p. 152.)

[EXTRACT.]

1. [Amendment of §84. Any action for wages of a woodman may be entered and tried in the court.]
2. [§182 repealed: Garnishing wages or salary.]

* Act of 16th April, 1908. Extract E.B. IV., p. 311, No. 2.

† Title E.B. IX., p. 129, No. 4.

4. **An Act to amend the Ontario Railway Act, 1906.*** Assented to 13th April, 1909. (Ch. 68, Statutes 1909, p. 396.)

[EXTRACT.]

1. [Amended by adding a Section (193a) . . . (5). No employee (street railways) shall be required or permitted to work for more than six days of 10 hours each in any one week, nor upon any Sunday when he worked the previous Sunday. (6). Penalty \$25-\$100].

5. **An Act respecting truancy and compulsory school attendance.** Assented to 13th April, 1909. (Ch. 92, Statutes 1909, p. 585.)

[EXTRACT.]

6. (1) No child under the age of 14 years who has not a valid excuse under this Act shall be employed by any person during school hours, while the public school of the section or municipality in which the child resides is in session, and any person who employs a child in contravention of this Section shall incur a penalty not exceeding 20 dollars for each offence.

(2) Where in the opinion of a Justice of the Peace or of the Principal of the school attended by any child the services of such child are required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child or of some person dependent upon him, such Justice or Principal may, by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor, relieve such child from attending school for any period not exceeding six weeks during each public school term.

6. **An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour.** Assented to 7th March, 1910. (Ch. 13, Statutes 1910, p. 82.)

7. **An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture.** Assented to 7th March, 1910. (Ch. 17, Statutes 1910, p. 89.)

8. **An Act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent persons.** Assented to 7th March, 1910. (Ch. 64, Statutes 1910, p. 553.)

9. **An Act to secure payment of wages for labour performed in the construction of works.** Assented to 7th March, 1910. (Ch. 71, Statutes 1910, p. 633.)

10. **An Act respecting wages.** Assented to 7th March, 1910. (Ch. 72, Statutes 1910, p. 636.)

11. **An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for settling industrial disputes.** Assented to 7th March, 1910. (Ch. 74, Statutes 1910, p. 615.)

12. **The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1910.** Assented to 19th March, 1910. (Ch. 26, Statutes 1910, p. 160.)

[EXTRACT.]

9. [Amendment of the Act respecting Innkeepers.]

13. **An Act respecting the Division Courts.** Assented to 19th March, 1910. (Ch. 32, Statutes 1910, p. 216.)

14. **An Act respecting lien of mechanics, wage-earners, and others.** Assented to 19th March, 1910. (Ch. 69, Statutes 1910, p. 599.)

15. **The Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act.** Assented to 19th March, 1910. (Ch. 70, Statutes 1910, p. 620.)

* Act of 14th May, 1906. Title E.B. III., p. 105.

16. An Act respecting master and servant. Assented to 19th March, 1910. (Ch. 73, Statutes 1910, p. 639.)
17. An Act respecting steam boilers. Assented to 19th March, 1910. (Ch. 98, Statutes 1910, p. 767.)
18. An Act to regulate the use of electricity in mines. Assented to 24th March, 1911. (Ch. 10, Statutes 1911, p. 31.)
19. An Act respecting apprentices and minors. Assented to 24th March, 1911. (Ch. 31, Statutes 1911, p. 245.)
20. An Act to amend the Ontario Factories Act. Assented to 24th March, 1911. (Ch. 70, Statutes 1911, p. 504.)
21. An Act for the protection of persons employed in the construction of buildings. Assented to 24th March, 1911. (Ch. 71, Statutes 1911, p. 505.)
22. An Act to amend the Mining Act of Ontario.* Assented to 16th April, 1912. (Ch. 8, Statutes 1912, p. 22.)

[EXTRACT.]

17. §§157, 158, 159, and 160 of the said Act are repealed, and the following Sections substituted therefor:—

157. No boy or girl under the age of 14 years shall be employed in or about any mine, and no boy under the age of 17 years shall be employed below ground in any mine.

158. Except as stenographer, book-keeper, or in some similar capacity, no girl or woman shall be employed at mining work or allowed to be for the purpose of employment at mining work, in or about any mine.

160. (1) No person under the age of 20 years shall be allowed to have charge of any hoisting engine by means of which persons are hoisted, lowered, or hauled in a shaft, incline or level at any mine.

(2) No person under the age of 18 years shall be allowed to have charge of any hoisting engine or hoisting apparatus of any kind at a mine.

23. An Act to amend the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act.† Assented to 16th April, 1912. (Ch. 37, Statutes 1912, p. 482.)
24. An Act respecting the compulsory school attendance of adolescents. Assented to 16th April, 1912. (Ch. 77, Statutes 1913, p. 729.)
25. An Act to amend the Mining Act of Ontario* in respect to the hours of underground employment. Assented to 6th May, 1913. (Ch. 10, Statutes 1913, p. 67.)

1. The Mining Act of Ontario is amended by inserting therein the following Section:—

159. (1) No workman shall remain or be allowed to remain underground in any mine for more than eight hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours, which eight hours shall be reckoned from the time he arrives at his place of work in the mine until the time he leaves such place, provided, however, that—

(a) A Saturday shift may work longer hours for the purpose of avoiding work on Sunday or changing shift at the end of the week or giving any of the men a part holiday;

(b) The said limit of time shall not apply to a shift boss, pump-man, cage-tender, or any person engaged solely in surveying or measuring, nor shall it apply in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger, or in any case of repair work, or to any mine where the number of men working in a shift does not exceed six.

(2) In this Section—

“Workman” means any person employed underground in a mine who is not the owner or agent or an official of the mine;

“Shift” means any body of workmen whose hours for beginning and terminating work in the mine are the same or approximately the same.

* Act of 14th April, 1908. Extract E.B. III., p. 164.

† Act of 14th May, 1906. Title E.B. III., p. 105, No. 2.

(3) Where any question or dispute arises as to the meaning or application of paragraph (b) of Sub-section 1, or as to the meaning of "workman," "shift," or "underground," the certificate of the inspector shall be conclusive.

(4) For greater certainty, it is hereby declared that §§174, 175, 179, 180, and 181 of this Act shall apply to contraventions of this Section; provided, however, that a workman shall not be guilty of an offence for failure to return to the surface within the time limited by this Section if he proves that without fault on his part he was prevented from returning owing to means not being available for the purpose.

(5) In the event of great emergency or grave economic disturbance, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may suspend the operation of this Section to such extent and for such period as he deems fit; or upon the inspector certifying as regards any iron mine that the precautions, safeguards and arrangements for protecting the health, safety and comfort of the workmen employed therein are satisfactory, and in compliance with this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Minister, in like manner suspend the operation of this Section in so far as such mine is concerned.

(6) This Section shall come into effect on the first day of January, 1914, in all those parts of the Province without county organisation, and in the remaining parts of the Province at such time as may be named by the Lieutenant-Governor by his proclamation.

26. **An Act respecting railways.** Assented to 6th May, 1913. (Ch. 36, Statutes 1913, p. 300.)

27. **An Act respecting the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.** Assented to 6th May, 1913. (Ch. 37, Statutes 1913, p. 484.)

28. **An Act to encourage housing accommodation in cities and towns.** Assented to 6th May, 1913. (Ch. 57, Statutes 1913, p. 855.)

29. **An Act for the protection of persons employed in factories, shops and office buildings.** Assented to 6th May, 1913. (Ch. 60, Statutes 1913, p. 868.)

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Factory, Shop, and Office Building Act." (R.S.O.* 1897, c. 256, s. 1; c. 257, s. 1. Amended.)

Interpretation.

2. In this Act—

(a) "Bake-shop" shall mean any building, premises, workshop, structure, room or place wherein is carried on the manufacture or sale of confectionery, or of bread, biscuits, cakes, or any other food product made from flour, or from meal or from both, in whole or in part, and shall include any room or rooms used for storing the confectionery, bread, biscuits, cakes, and other food products and materials. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 34 (1). Amended.]

(b) "Child" shall mean a person under the age of 14 years. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part; c. 257, s. 4 (1) (e).]

(c) "Court" shall mean the Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate, as the case may be, to whom jurisdiction is given by this Act to hear and determine prosecutions under this part. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part.)

(d) "Employer," as applied to a factory or shop, shall mean any person who in his own behalf, or as the manager, superintendent, overseer, or agent, has charge of any factory, shop, or bakeshop and employs persons therein, and in the case of an office building shall include the superintendent, manager, or caretaker thereof. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part; c. 257, s. 4, part. Amended.)

* R.S.O. = Revised Statutes of Ontario.

(e) "Factory" shall mean :

i. Any building, workshop, structure, or premises of the description mentioned in Schedule A, together with such other buildings, structures, or premises as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by proclamation declare to be factories within the meaning of this Part ;

ii. Any other building, workshop, structure, premises, room, or place wherein, or within the precincts of which, steam, water, electrical power or energy, or other power is used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing, or finishing, or in any process incidental to the preparing, manufacturing, or finishing of any article, substance, material, fabric, or compound, or is used to aid the manufacturing process carried on there ;

iii. Any other building, workshop, structure, premises, room, or place wherein the employer of the persons working there has the right of access and control, and in which, or within the precincts of which, any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the making of any article, or part of any article, the altering, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing of any article, or the adapting for sale of any article. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part. Amended.)

(f) "Inspector" shall mean an inspector appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for enforcing the provisions of this Part, and shall include the Chief Inspector. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 4 (1) (b) ; 2 Edw. VII., c. 36, s. 2. Amended.]

(g) "Mill-gearing" shall include every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, or other appliance by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part.)

(h) "Minister" shall mean the member of the Executive Council charged for the time being with the administration of this Part. (New.)

(i) "Office" shall include a building or that part of a building occupied and under the control of a separate employer and used for office purposes. (New.)

(j) "Office building" shall mean a building used or occupied for office purposes and not as a shop or factory, and shall include a part of a building when so used or occupied. (New.)

(k) "Owner" shall mean the person for the time being entitled in his own right or as a trustee, mortgagee in possession, guardian, committee, agent, or otherwise to receive the rents, issues, and profits of any premises used as a factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building so far as such rents, issues, and profits are not payable solely in respect of the use or occupancy of land apart from any buildings or other improvements erected or situate thereon. [See 2 Geo. V., c. 58, s. 2 (k). Amended.]

(l) "Parent" shall mean a parent or guardian of, or a person having the legal custody of, or the control over, or having direct benefit from the wages of a child, youth, or young girl. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part.)

(m) "Regulations" shall mean regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the authority of this Part. (New.)

(n) "Shop" shall mean any building or a portion of a building, booth, stall, or place where goods are handled, or exposed, or offered for sale, and any such building, or portion of a building, booth, stall, or place where goods are manufactured, and which is not a factory to which this

Act applies, but shall not include any place where the only trade or business carried on is that of a licensed hotel or tavern. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 4 (1) (a). Amended.]

(o) "Week" shall mean the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part; c. 257, s. 4 (1) (d).]

(p) "Woman" shall mean a woman of 18 years of age and upwards. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part; c. 257, s. 4 (1) (g).]

(q) "Young girl" shall mean a girl of the age of 14 and under the age of 18 years. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part; c. 257, s. 4 (1) (f).]

(r) "Youth" shall mean a male of the age of 14 and under the age of 16 years. (8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 1.)

Application of Act.

3. (1) Nothing in this Part shall in any way conflict or interfere with the powers and duties of local boards of health or the officers appointed under the Public Health Act. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 2.)

(2) For the purposes of this Part in respect to sanitary measures, the Chief Officer of Health or any health officer may act jointly by, with, or independently of the inspector under this Part. (New.)

4. Nothing in this Part shall extend to a mechanic, artisan, or labourer working only in repairing either the machinery in, or any part of a factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 27. Amended.)

5. (1) A part of a building used as a factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building may, with the written approval of an inspector, for the purposes of this Part, be taken to be a separate factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building.

(2) A place used as a dwelling or sleeping room only shall not be deemed to form part of a factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building for the purposes of this Part. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part; c. 257, s. 5. Amended.)

(3) Where a place situate within the close or precincts forming a factory is solely used for some purpose other than the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on in the factory, such place shall not be deemed to form part of that factory, for the purposes of this Part, but shall, if otherwise it would be a factory, be deemed to be a separate factory, and be regulated accordingly. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part.)

(4) Any premises or place shall not be excluded from the definition of a factory by reason only that such premises or place are or is in the open air. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part.)

6. (1) Every shop, building, or room in which one or more persons are employed in doing public laundry work by way of trade or for the purpose of gain shall be deemed a factory to which this Part applies. (1 Geo. V., c. 70, s. 1. Amended.)

(2) This Section shall not apply to a dwelling in which a female is engaged in doing custom laundry work at her home for a regular family trade. (1 Geo. V., c. 70, s. 3.)

7. (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided, this Part shall not apply to any factory where not more than five persons are employed, and no power other than manual labour is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part.)

(2) A factory in which in any calendar year more than five persons are employed at any one time shall, during that year, be deemed a factory, unless the inspector is satisfied that less than six persons are usually employed therein. (New.)

(3) This Part shall not apply to any shop where only members of the employer's own family dwelling in a house to which the shop is attached are employed at home. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 33. Amended.)

8. (1) Where any owner, occupier, or tenant of any premises, building, workshop, structure, room, or place who has the right of access thereto, and control thereof, contracts for work or labour to be done therein by any other person, or lets or hires out any part thereof for that purpose, and such other person engages or employs therein any workman, child, youth, young girl, or woman in or for the carrying out or performing of such work or labour, or any part thereof, every such workman, child, youth, young girl, or woman shall, for all the purposes of this Part, be deemed to be in the service and employment of such owner, occupier, or tenant. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part ; c. 257, s. 4, part.)

(2) In computing the number of persons employed in any place in order to ascertain if such place is a factory to which this Part applies, every such workman, child, youth, young girl or woman shall be counted. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 2, part.)

9. (1) Every person found in a factory, except at meal times, or except while all the machinery of the factory is stopped, or for any other purpose than that of bringing food to the persons employed in the factory, shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this Part to have been then employed in the factory.

(2) Yards, playgrounds, and places open to public view, waiting rooms, and other rooms belonging to the factory in which no machinery is used or manufacturing process carried on, shall not be taken to be part of the factory for the purposes of this Section. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 6 (1), (2). Amended.]

10. (1) A child, youth, young girl, or woman who works in a factory, whether for wage or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made, or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be deemed to be employed in such factory.

(2) For the purpose of this Section an apprentice shall be deemed to work for hire. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 7.)

11. (1) In every factory and shop the employer shall keep a register of the children, youths, young girls, and women employed in the factory and shop and of their employment (Forms 1 and 2 in Schedule "B"), and shall send to the inspector such extracts from any register kept in pursuance of this Part as the inspector from time to time requires for the execution of these duties, and shall permit the inspector at all times to inspect such register. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 33, part ; c. 237, s. 10, part ; Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 2.)

(2) For every contravention of this Section the employer shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$30. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 33, part ; 8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 2.)

12. (1) On the first page of every register kept by an employer pursuant to this Part, or to the regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be printed the Form 4 in Schedule "B," and the same shall be properly filled up and signed by the inspector and the employer, when such register is commenced to be kept. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 50; 8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 2.)

(2) The forms of notice mentioned in Schedule "B" may be altered or modified by regulation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. (New.)

13. Where, in a factory or shop, the owner or hirer of a machine or implement moved by steam, water, electrical power or energy, or other power, in or about or in connection with which machine or implement any child, youth, young girl, or woman is employed, is some person other than the employer, and such child, youth, young girl, or woman is in the employment and pay of the owner or hirer of such machine or implement, he shall, so far as respects any offence against this Part, which may be committed in relation to such child, youth, young girl, or woman be deemed to be the employer. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 25; 8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 2, part. Amended.)

14. Before erecting any building or altering any existing building which it is intended thereafter to use as a factory, the owner shall submit the plans of such building or of the proposed alterations to the inspector, and the inspector shall examine the same, and if he finds that the plans provide for the fulfilment of the requirements of this Act as to the construction of factories, he shall certify his approval thereon, and the owner shall not proceed with the erection or alteration of such building without such approval. (New.)

15. (1) The owner, proprietor, or manager of any factory shall not begin operations until he has received from the inspector a certificate of inspection of the factory and a permit to operate the same.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Section shall incur the penalties provided for in §72. (1 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 4.)

16. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory transmit to the inspector a notice, Form 7, Schedule "B," containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the firm under which the business of the factory is to be carried on, and in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$30. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 33, part.)

Administration.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, for the purpose of carrying out this Part—

(a) appoint as many inspectors, male or female, as may be deemed necessary, one of whom he may designate as Chief Inspector, who shall have the general supervision and direction of the other inspectors and of the carrying out of the provisions of this Part;

(b) make such regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Part as may be deemed necessary. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 28, part 29; c. 257, s. 42; 2 Edw. VII., c. 36, s. 3. Amended.)

18. (1) Every inspector may, in the execution of this Act, and for enforcing the regulations—

(a) enter, inspect, and examine at all reasonable times by day or night any factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building when he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is employed therein, and enter by day any place which he has reasonable cause to believe is a factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building ;

(b) require the production of any register, certificate, notice, or document required by this Part to be kept, and inspect, examine, and copy the same ;

(c) take with him a constable into a factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building in which he has reasonable cause to apprehend any serious obstruction in the execution of his duty ;

(d) make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Part are complied with, so far as respects the factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building and the persons employed therein ;

(e) examine, either alone or in the presence of any other persons, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this Part, every person whom he finds in a factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building, or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be, or to have been, within the two preceding months, employed in a factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building, and require such person to be so examined and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he is so examined ;

(f) for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry, or examination made by him under the authority of this Part, administer an oath to, and summon any person to give evidence ;

(g) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Part. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 30, part ; c. 257, s. 16.)

(2) The owner and employer and his or their agents and servants shall furnish all necessary means in his or their power required by the inspector for any entry, inspection, examination, inquiry, or the exercise of his powers in relation to such factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 30, part ; c. 257, s. 17.)

(3) Every person who wilfully delays the inspector in the exercise of any power under this Section, or who fails to comply with a requisition or summons of the inspector in pursuance of this Section, or to produce any certificate or document which he is required by or in pursuance of this Act to produce, or who conceals or attempts to conceal, or prevents or attempts to prevent a child, youth, young girl, or woman from appearing before or being examined by the inspector, shall be deemed to obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this Part.

(4) Where the inspector is obstructed in the execution of his duties, the person obstructing him shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$30 ; and where he is so obstructed in a factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building, the employer shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$30, or where the offence is committed at night, \$100. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 30 ; c. 257, s. 19 ; 8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 2, part.)

19. Every inspector shall be furnished with a certificate of his appointment, under the hand and seal of the Minister, and on applying for admission to any premises shall, if required, produce such certificate. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 32 ; c. 257, s. 18.)

20. The inspector, whenever he deems it necessary, may take with him into any premises a legally qualified medical practitioner, medical officer of health, or sanitary inspector. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 18. Amended.)

21. (1) The inspector, before entering, in pursuance of the powers conferred by this Part, without the consent of the occupier, any room or place actually used as a dwelling, shall obtain such warrant as is hereinafter mentioned from a Justice of the Peace.

(2) The Justice, if satisfied by information on oath, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any provision of this Part is contravened in any such room or place, shall grant a warrant under his hand, authorising the inspector named therein, at any time not exceeding one month from the date thereof, to enter the room or place named in the warrant, and exercise therein the powers of inspection and examination conferred by this Act, and the provisions of this Part, with respect to obstruction of the inspector, shall apply. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 31. Amended.)

22. Where an inspector is called as a witness, he may, by the direction and on behalf of the Attorney-General or of a member of the Executive Council, object to giving evidence as to any premises inspected by him in the course of his duty. (5 Edw. VII., c. 13, s. 30.)

23. (1) There shall be affixed at the entrance of a factory, and in such other convenient parts of every factory, shop, bakeshop, and office building as the inspector directs, and be constantly kept so affixed in the form directed by the inspector and in such position as to be easily read by the persons employed :

(a) Such notices of the provisions of this Part, and of any regulations made thereunder as the inspector deems necessary to enable the persons employed to become acquainted with their rights, liabilities, and duties under this Part ;

(b) A notice of the name and address of the inspector ;

(c) In the case of a factory a notice of the clock (if any) by which the period of employment and times for meals in the factory are regulated ;

(d) Every other notice and document required by this Part to be so affixed.

(2) In the event of a contravention of any provision or requirement of this Section, the employer shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$20, and any person who pulls down, alters, or defaces any such notice shall incur a like penalty. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 34 ; R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 20.)

24. (1) Any notice, order, requisition, summons, or document required or authorised to be served or sent, for the purposes of this Part, may be served or sent by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person on or to whom it is to be served or sent, or where that person is an employer, by delivering the same, or a true copy thereof, to his agent or to some person in the factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building of which he is employer.

(2) Such notice, order, requisition, summons, or document may also be served or sent by post, and if so served or sent shall be deemed to have been served and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service or sending it shall be sufficient to prove that it was properly addressed and mailed ; and where it is required to be served on or sent to an employer it shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the factory, shop, bakeshop, or office building in respect of which he is employer,

with the addition of the proper postal address, but without naming the employer. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 36. Amended.)

Employment : Children, Youths, Young Girls, and Women.

25. No child shall be employed in any factory, except in the business of canning or desiccating fruits or vegetables or the work incidental thereto as provided in §26. (R.S.O. 1897, s. 256, s. 3.)

26. A child between the ages of 12 and 14 years and, when employed solely out of doors, a child under 12 years of age may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Part, be employed from the 15th day of June to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in such gathering and preparation of fruits on vegetables for canning or desiccating purposes as may be required, to be done prior to the operation of cooking or other process requisite in connection with the canning or desiccating of fruits or vegetables. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 5, part ; 4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 6 ; 8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 3, part.)

27. No person under 12 years of age shall be employed in any shop. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 6 ; 8 Edw. VII., c. 58, s. 1, part.)

28. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by proclamation, prohibit the employment of young girls and youths in factories, the work in which he deems dangerous or unwholesome. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 4.)

29. No child shall be employed in any shop during school hours unless such child shall have furnished to the employer a certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of the Truancy Act* permitting the absence of the child from school, and such certificate shall be kept on file by the employer and produced whenever called for by the inspector. (8 Edw. VII., c. 58, s. 1, part.)

30. (1) In any shop in which young girls or women are employed the employer shall at all times provide and keep therein a sufficient and suitable chair or seat for the use of every such girl or woman, and shall permit her to use such chair or seat when not necessarily engaged in the work or duty for which she is employed ; and the employer shall not, by any open or covert threat, rule, or other intimation, expressed or implied, or by any contrivance, prevent any female employed from using such chair or seat.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Section shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 11.)

31. The place, room, or apartment in which a child is employed under the provisions of §26 shall be separate from any other wherein the cooking or other process in connection with or in the canning or desiccating of fruits or vegetables is carried on. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 5, part.)

Hours of Employment.

32. Except as provided in §§33, 34, and 35, in a factory or shop—

(a) no child, youth, young girl, or woman shall be employed for more than ten hours in one day, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labour per day has been made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on such day of the week as may be arranged, nor shall any such person be so employed for more than 60 hours in any one week. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 9, part 1 ; 8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 2. Redrafted.)

* Act of 13th April, 1909. Extract E.B. IX., p. 131, No. 5.

(b) the hours of labour for any such person in any one day shall not be earlier than seven o'clock in the forenoon or later than half-past six o'clock in the afternoon, in a factory or six o'clock in the afternoon in a shop, unless a special permit in writing is obtained from the inspector. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 7 (1) ; 4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 2. Amended.]

(c) no child, youth, young girl, or woman who has been previously on any day employed in any factory or shop for the number of hours permitted by this Part shall, to the knowledge of the employer, be employed on the same day in any other factory or shop, and no such person who has been so employed in a factory or shop for less than such number of hours shall be employed in any other factory or shop on the same day for a longer period than will complete such number of hours. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 8. Amended.)

(d) The employer shall allow every child, youth, young girl, or woman not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals, and such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited for the employment of any such person. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 9 ; c. 257, s. 7, part.)

33. A child between 12 and 14 years of age, and a youth, young girl, or woman, may be employed in a shop between the hours of seven o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday and the day next before a statutory holiday, and during the period from the 14th day of December to the 24th day of December, both inclusive, in each year. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 7 (2).]

34. (1) Subject to the regulations, where

(a) any accident which prevents the working of a factory happens to the motive power ; or

(b) from any other occurrence beyond the control of the employer the machinery or any part of the machinery, of any factory cannot be regularly worked ; or

(c) the customs or exigencies of trade require that the youths, young girls, or women working in a factory, or in certain processes in a factory, shall be employed for longer than the prescribed period, the inspector may, on proof to his satisfaction of such accident, occurrence, custom, or exigency of trade, give permission in writing for such exemption from the observance of the foregoing provisions as will, in his judgment, fairly and equitably to the employers of, and to the youths, young girls, and women in such factory, make up for any loss of labour from such accident or occurrence, or meet the requirements of such custom or exigency of trade ;

(2) If the inspector permits such exemption,

(a) no youth, young girl, or woman shall be employed before the hour of six o'clock in the morning nor after the hour of nine o'clock in the afternoon ;

(b) the hours of labour for youths, young girls, and women shall not be more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ in any one day, nor more than $72\frac{1}{2}$ in any one week ;

(c) such exemption shall not comprise more than 36 days, in the whole, in any 12 months ; and in reckoning such period of 36 days, every day on which the youth, young girl, or woman has been employed overtime shall be taken into account ;

(d) during the continuance of such exemption, in addition to the hour for the noonday meal, there shall be allowed to every youth, young girl, or woman so employed in the factory on any day to an hour later than seven of the clock in the afternoon, not less than 45 minutes for another meal between five and eight of the clock in the afternoon; and

(e) In every factory with respect to which any such permission for exemption is given, there shall, in compliance with the provisions of §23, be affixed a notice specifying the extent and particulars of such exemption. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 11; 8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 2.)

35. (1) Women may be employed to a later hour than half-past six o'clock in the afternoon during the months of July, August, September, and October in a factory where the only work or operations carried on relate to and are exclusively such as may be necessary for the canning or desiccating of fruits or vegetables, and the preparation thereof for that purpose.

(2) No woman shall be so employed to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon for more than 20 days in the whole, and in reckoning such 20 days, every day on which she has been so employed to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon shall be counted.

(3) Where a woman is so employed on any day to a later hour than seven o'clock in the afternoon, she shall, in addition to the hour for the noonday meal provided for by §32, be allowed not less than 45 minutes for another meal between five and eight of the clock in the afternoon. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 10. Amended.)

36. The hours of labour for a child between 12 and 14 years of age in a canning factory shall be limited to the time between seven o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon, or such other hours of the day as may be permitted by the inspector; but no such child shall be allowed to work more than ten hours in any one day. (8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 3, part.)

37. Where any youth, young girl, or woman is employed in any factory for a longer period, or until a later hour than is prescribed by §§34 and 35, the duration of such employment shall be daily recorded by the employer in a register, Form 3 of Schedule "B," or in such other form as may be prescribed by the regulations. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 12; 8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 2.)

38. Notice of the hours between which children, youths, young girls, or women may be employed in a factory shall be in Form 5, Schedule "B," or in such other form as may be prescribed by the regulations, and shall be signed by the inspector and by the employer, and shall be posted up during the period covered by such notice in such conspicuous place or places in the factory as the inspector requires. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 13; 8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 2.)

Meals on Premises.

39. In a factory or shop in which any child, youth, young girl, or woman is employed,

(a) if the inspector so directs in writing, the employer shall not allow any such person to take meals in any room in which any manufacturing process is then being carried on;

(b) after being directed by the inspector in writing so to do, the employer shall, at his own expense, provide a suitable room or place in the factory or shop or in connection therewith, for the purposes of a dining and eating room for persons employed in the factory or shop, no part of the expense of which shall be payable by or chargeable to

the wages of the employees. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 9; c. 257, s. 12 : 8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 3, part);

(c) no person shall take or be allowed to take food into any room where paint, varnish, dye, white lead, arsenic, or any other poisonous substance is exposed, or where deleterious fumes, dust, or gases are known to be present, and drinking water in any such room shall be taken directly from taps or suitably closed receptacles. (New.)

40. Where a child, youth, young girl, or woman is employed in a factory shop in which there is a contravention of any of the provisions of §§32 to 36, or of any regulation made under §34, such child, youth, young girl, or woman shall be deemed to be unlawfully employed and so that his or her health is likely to be injured. (New.) (See R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 9, part.)

Health and Safety : Sanitary Regulations.

41. (1) The owner of every building used as a factory, shop, or office building shall—

(a) provide a sufficient number and description of privies, earth or water-closets, and urinals for the employees of such factory, shop, or office building, including separate sets for the use of male and female employees, with separate approaches thereto, one closet for every 25 persons of each sex employed in the factory, shop, or office building, and shall keep at the entrance to such closet a clearly painted sign indicating for which sex the closets are provided ;

(b) be responsible for the remedying of any effluvia arising from any drain or defective plumbing and for any repairs required to keep the building in a safe and habitable condition ;

(c) arrange for a supply of pure drinking water available for each occupier.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe such additional regulations with respect to such conveniences as may be deemed proper.

(3) The owner of every factory, shop, or office building who for 30 days, or such extended period as the inspector in writing allows, refuses or neglects to comply with the requirements of Sub-section 1, or of the regulations, after being notified in writing in regard to the same by the inspector, shall incur a penalty of not more than \$500, and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for any period of not more than 12 months. (Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 3. Amended.)

42. A factory, shop, or office building in which a contravention of the regulations made by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario under the Power Commission Act occurs, shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed therein is endangered. (New.)

43. (1) The employer of every factory or shop shall—

(a) keep it in a clean and sanitary condition and free from any effluvia arising from refuse of any kind ;

(b) keep privies, earth or water-closets, and urinals in good repair and in a sanitary condition, and keep closets separated for male and female employees, and provide conveniences to the satisfaction of the inspector for the employees using them ;

(c) heat the premises throughout and regulate the temperature so as to be suitable for the work to be performed therein, and not to be injurious to the health or comfort of the employees; but in no case shall the temperature be less than 60 degrees Fahrenheit unless authorised by the inspector in writing;

(d) ventilate the factory or shop in such a manner as to keep the air reasonably pure and so as to render harmless, as far as reasonably practicable, all gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of any manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health;

(e) not allow overcrowding while work is carried on therein, so as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, the standard to be allowed being 300 cubic feet of room space for each employee;

(f) provide a wash-room, clean towels, soap, and a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water and proper drinking cups for employees, and water-taps which shall be at least eight feet distant from any water-closet or urinal, and also in the case of a foundry shower bath for the employees; and

(g) if the manufacturing process carried on in any part of the premises renders the floor liable to be wet to such an extent that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be endangered, so that adequate means are provided for the proper draining of such floors.

(2) The inspector may require the employer of any factory or shop to provide a sufficient number of spittoons and place the same in different parts of the premises, and keep the same clean.

(3) In every factory or shop where any process is carried on in which dust is generated and is inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, then, subject to the regulations, the inspector may, if such inhalation cannot by mechanical means be prevented or partially prevented, direct that such means shall be provided within a reasonable time by the employer, who shall be bound so to provide them.

(4) Where grinding, polishing, or buffing is carried on in any factory or shop, Sub-section 3 shall apply irrespective of the number of persons employed therein. (1 Edw. VII., c. 36, s. 1, part: 4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 4, part)

(5) No employer shall knowingly permit or suffer any person to work in a factory or shop in which food or food products or materials are manufactured, stored, or kept for sale or sold who is affected with pulmonary tuberculosis or with scrofula, or with any venereal disease or with any communicable skin disease, and every employer shall keep himself and his employees in a reasonably healthy condition. (New.)

(6) The employer of a factory or shop who, for 30 days, refuses to comply with the requirements of this Section, or with the regulations, after being notified in writing in regard to the same by the inspector, shall incur a penalty of not more than \$500, and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not more than 12 months. (4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 4. Amended.)

44. (1) Every employer of an office shall—

(a) see that the office is kept in a clean and sanitary condition and properly ventilated, heated, and lighted so as not to be injurious to the health or comfort of the persons employed therein;

(b) not allow overcrowding, so as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein ;

(c) provide a supply of clean towels, soap, and a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water and proper drinking cups for the persons employed therein.

(2) Where in an office building the privies, closets, or urinals or other conveniences are not situate in that part of the building occupied by and under the control of an employer it shall be the duty of the owner, and where such conveniences are situate in that part of the building occupied by and under the control of a separate employer it shall be the duty of such employer, to keep the same in good repair and in a sanitary condition.

(3) The owner of every office building shall at all times keep the same or such parts thereof as are used in common by the tenants or occupants thereof and are under his control, in a clean and sanitary condition, and so as not to be injurious to the health of persons employed in the building or using the same having access to the same.

(4) Every owner or employer who for 30 days or for such extended period as the inspector allows refuses or neglects to comply with the requirements of this Section after being notified in writing in regard to the same by the inspector, shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$500, and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for any period of not more than 2 months. (New.)

45. Where an owner is required by or under the provisions of this Act to do anything which, as between him and his tenant, it is not his but the tenant's duty to do, he shall be entitled to recover from the tenant the amount of any expenditure incurred in doing it. (New.)

46. Where two or more persons occupy or use the same room or premises in a factory, and employ in the aggregate six persons or more, no one of them employing so many as six, such room or premises shall for the purposes of §§41 and 43 be deemed a factory to which this Part applies. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, §17.)

47. Without the written consent of the inspector, no part of a factory shall be kept or used as a bedroom or sleeping place. (3 Edw. VII., c. 7, s. 45, part. Amended.)

48. The provisions of §47 shall not apply to a laundry in which not more than five persons are employed. (1 Geo. V., c. 70, s. 4.)

49. No public laundry work shall be done in a room used for a sleeping or living room, or in a room used for cooking or preparing meals. (1 Geo. V., c. 70, s. 2. Amended.)

50. The provisions of §49 shall not apply to a female engaged in doing domestic laundry work at her home for a regular family trade. (1 Geo. V., c. 70, s. 3.)

51. A stable shall not be kept or used under the same roof as a factory or bake-shop, unless there is between the stable and the factory or bake-shop a sufficient brick or other partition wall approved by the inspector separating the one from the other. (3 Edw. VII., c. 7, s. 45, part. Amended.)

Clothing Manufacturers.

52. (1) Every person contracting for the manufacture of any garment, article of clothing or wearing apparel, or any part thereof, or giving out the same to be wholly or partially altered or improved, or giving out for manufacture, alteration, or improvement material from which the same are to be made up or completed, shall keep a written register of the name and address,

serially numbered, of every person so contracted with, or to whom any such garment, article or material is so given out, and of the places where the work is to be done.

(2) The register shall at all times be open to inspection by the inspector, and the person required to keep it shall furnish a copy of the register to the inspector whenever demanded by him. (63 Vic., c. 43, s. 1, part. Amended.)

(3) No person shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any of the garments or articles mentioned in this Section and made in any dwelling-house, tenement house, or building forming part of or in the rear of a tenement or dwelling-house, without a permit from the inspector, stating that the place of manufacture is thoroughly clean and otherwise in a good sanitary condition.

(4) Such permit shall state the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed upon the premises, and shall not be granted until an inspection thereof has been made by the inspector; and the permit may be revoked by the inspector at any time if, in his opinion, the protection of the health of the community, or of those so employed upon the premises, renders such revocation desirable.

(5) When any such garment or article is found by the inspector to be made under unclean or unhealthy conditions, or upon any premises not entered on the register, he shall seize and impound the same and affix thereto a label bearing the word "unsanitary" printed on a tag not less than four inches in length, and shall immediately notify the local Board of Health, whose duty it shall be to disinfect it, and thereupon remove such label.

(6) The owner of any such garment or article shall be entitled, after it has been disinfected, to have the same returned to him upon first paying the expense of such seizure and disinfection.

(7) If the inspector finds evidence of unclean or unhealthy conditions, or infectious or contagious disease present in any workshop, or in any tenement or dwelling where any of the garments or articles hereinbefore mentioned are made, altered or improved, or in any goods manufactured or in process of manufacture on such premises, he shall forthwith report the facts to the local Board of Health, which shall forthwith make such order as the public health may require, or may condemn and destroy all such garments or articles, or any garment or article made, altered or improved, or in process of manufacture under unclean or unsanitary conditions. (63 Vic., c. 43, s. 1, part.)

Female Employees—Mode of Wearing Hair.

53. (1) Young girls and women in a factory shall, during working hours, wear their hair rolled or plaited and fastened securely to their heads, or confined in a close-fitting cap or net, so as to avoid contact with machinery, shafting, or belting, or with their material being handled.

(2) The manager, superintendent, foreman or other person in charge, shall see that employees are fully notified of the provisions of this Section. (4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 1.)

Cleaning Machinery.

54. (1) A child shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the same is in motion.

(2) A youth, young girl, or woman shall not be allowed to clean such part of the machinery in a factory as is mill-gearing while the same is in motion.

(3) A child or a young girl shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while the machine is in motion.

(4) A child, youth, young girl, or woman allowed to clean or work in contravention of this Section, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Part. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 14.)

Guarding Machinery.

55. (1) In every factory :

(a) All mill-gearing, vats, pans, cauldrons, reservoirs, wheel races, flumes, water-channels, openings and doors opening in the floors or walls, bridges, and dangerous machinery, shafting or belting, and all other dangerous structures and places, shall be, as far as practicable, securely fenced or guarded ;

(b) No machinery, other than steam engines, shall be cleaned while in motion if the inspector gives written notice to the employer to that effect. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 20 (1), clauses (a) and (b). Amended.]

(c) Any matter or thing which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by regulation requires to be fenced or guarded, shall be securely and safely guarded. (New.)

(d) Any other matter or thing which the inspector considers dangerous, and in regard to which he gives notice in writing to that effect to the employer, shall likewise be securely fenced or guarded, to the satisfaction of the inspector. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, c. 20 (1), clause (e). Amended.]

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the manner in which any of the matters or things mentioned in Sub-section (1) shall be fenced or guarded, and the class of fence or guard to be used on any such machinery or about any such structure or place, in any factory or class of factories, and for such further precautions to be taken with respect to the matters mentioned in Sub-section (1), as he may deem necessary for preventing loss of life or personal injury. (New.)

(3) A factory in which a contravention of this Section or of the regulations made thereunder occurs shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed therein is endangered. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 20 (2), part.]

56. (1) Where coal, oil, petroleum, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, or explosives of any kind, or any combustible or inflammable material are kept or stored in a factory or shop, they shall be kept stored, when not in actual use, in a building separate from the other parts of the factory or shop, or in a fire-proof compartment of the factory or shop, which shall be approved of by the inspector. (1 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 2, part.)

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may add to the articles mentioned in Sub-section (1) any inflammable or combustible material to which he deems it expedient that the provisions of Sub-section (1) should apply ; and he may also prescribe the maximum quantity of any of the articles mentioned in Sub-section (1) or in the Regulations which may at any time be in actual use in the factory or shop. (New.)

(3) A factory or shop in which a contravention of this Section or of any regulations made thereunder occurs shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed therein is endangered. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 20 (2), part.]

Boiler Insurance and Inspection.

57. (1) In a factory, shop or office building, no boiler shall be used that is not insured in some boiler insurance company, registered in the Department of Insurance, or that has not been inspected within one year by a competent person who has had charge of a boiler and engine for a period not less than five years, or who holds a certificate as a stationary engineer, and the owner or employer shall, whenever so requested by the inspector, produce for examination the insurance policy or certificate of inspection. (1 Edw.VII., c. 35, s. 2, part.)

(2) Every such boiler insurance company shall annually (on the 30th day of November) transmit to the Chief Inspector a report of the boilers in Ontario insured by it, and when an insurance is cancelled the company shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Chief Inspector. (New.)

(3) Whenever the inspector is of opinion that a boiler in use in any factory, shop or office building is in such a condition or is so located or operated as to be dangerous to life or property, he may, by written notice to the owner and employer, direct that the use of the boiler shall be discontinued until it has been inspected by some competent person approved by the inspector, and a certificate has been given by him that the boiler may be safely operated.

(4) A factory, shop, or office building in which a boiler is used in contravention of the requirements of this Section, or after such notice from the inspector, and before a certificate has been given as provided by Sub-section (3), shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed therein is endangered. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 20 (2). Amended.]

Elevators and Hoists.

58. (1) Subject to the regulations, in every factory, shop and office building :

(a) the openings of the hoistway, hatchway, and well-hole used for every power elevator shall, at each floor, including the basement, be provided with and protected by good and sufficient trap-doors or self-closing hatches or, in the case of an elevator not operated by hand power, by gates closing automatically, not less than five feet six inches high, and which may be made in sections ;

(b) the sides of the shafts on all floors, including the basement, not guarded by gates shall be protected by enclosures at least six feet high, approved by the inspector ;

(c) where any elevator is enclosed in a tower having walls over six inches thick it may be provided with an extra operating rope outside the tower ;

(d) in every case the elevator must be provided with a lock to secure the operating rope ;

(e) where an elevator is operated by hand power the gates shall not be less than three feet in height, and shall be automatic closing gates, and the sides not protected by gates shall be protected by enclosures not less than four feet in height, approved by the inspector ;

(f) a sign on which the word " Dangerous," in letters not less than four inches in height, is clearly painted, shall be affixed or stencilled on the bottom rail of every gate where it will be plainly visible from the outside ;

(g) the top of every elevator platform shall be provided with a sufficient guard to protect the occupants, approved by the inspector. (4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 5. Amended.)

(h) every elevator, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device to be approved by the inspector, whereby the car or cab will be stopped and held in case of accident to the elevator or to the machinery or appliances connected therewith. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 20 (1), clause (d).]

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by regulation, prescribe such requirements in addition to or in substitution for the requirements of sub-section (1) with respect to the use of elevators and hoists in factories, shops or office buildings, or in any class of factories, shops or office buildings. (New.)

(3) Every owner or employer who after notice from the inspector or permits to be used, any elevator or hoist in respect of which the provisions of this Section are not complied with, shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$500; and in default of payment thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months. (New.)

(4) Nothing in this Section shall take away or interfere with the powers possessed by municipal councils under the Municipal Act in respect of hoists or elevators. (New.)

Fire Prevention and Protection.

59. (1) In every factory, shop or office building there shall be such means of prevention and protection from fire and of extinguishing fire as the inspector, acting under the Regulations, directs in writing.

(2) In every factory and office building and in every shop in which more than 15 persons are employed at any time during the year, the main inside and outside doors for the use of the employees shall open outwardly, and any door leading to or being the principal or main entrance for employees or leading to any tower stairway or fire-escape, shall not be bolted, barred or locked at any time during the ordinary and usual working hours. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 21 (1), clauses (a) and (b).]

(3) The owner of every factory, shop or office building over two storeys in height and, where deemed necessary by the inspector, the owner of every factory, shop or office building over one storey in height, shall provide one or more systems of fire-escape, and shall keep the same in good repair and to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector, as follows :

(a) a sufficient number of tower stairways with iron door ways within reach of or having easy communication with all the working rooms. (1 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 3) ; or

(b) a sufficient number of iron or other unflammable fire-escapes on the outside of the building, consisting of stairways with railing, or if the approval of the inspector is given in writing, then of iron ladders, and every such stairway or ladder shall be connected with the interior of the building by iron or tinned doors or windows with iron shutters, and shall have suitable landings at every storey, including the attic, if the attic is occupied as a workroom, and the stairways shall start at a distance of not more than eight feet from the ground or pavement. (2 Edw. VII., c. 36, s. 1.)

(4) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the more effectual carrying out of the provisions of this Section and for the adoption of any system of fire-escape in substitution for those above mentioned.

(5) The owner or proprietor of any factory, shop or office building refusing or neglecting to provide the means of safe exit in case of fire prescribed in this Section, or by the regulations made thereunder, shall incur a penalty of not more than \$500, and in default of immediate payment of the same shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not more than twelve months. (1 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 3.)

(6) A factory, shop, or office building in which a contravention of this Section, or of any regulation made thereunder occurs, shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed therein is endangered. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 21 (4).]

Notice of Accidents, Explosions and Deaths.

60. Where a fire or accident in any factory, shop or office building occasions any bodily injury to any person employed therein whereby he is prevented from working for more than six days next after the fire or accident, a notice in writing (Form 6, Schedule "B") shall be sent to the Chief Inspector by the employer forthwith after the expiration of such six days, and if such notice is not so sent, the employer shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$30. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 22.)

61. Where an explosion occurs in a factory, shop or office building, whether any person is injured thereby or not, the fact of such explosion having occurred shall be reported to the Chief Inspector in writing by the employer (Form 6, Schedule "B") within twenty-four hours next after the explosion takes place; and if such notice is not so sent, the employer shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$30. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 23.)

62. Where in a factory, shop or office building any person is killed from any cause, or is injured from any cause, in a manner likely to prove fatal, written notice of the accident (Form 6, Schedule "B") shall be sent to the Chief Inspector within twenty-four hours after the occurrence thereof; and if such notice is not so sent, the employer shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$30. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 24.)

Bake-shops.

63. Every bake-shop shall be constructed and maintained as to lighting, heating, ventilation and drainage in such a manner as not to be dangerous or injurious to the health of any person working therein, and shall be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition, and so as to secure the manufacture and preservation of all food products and materials therein in a good and wholesome condition. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 35. Amended.)

64. (1) Every bake-shop which is not within the provisions of this Part relating to factories or shops shall be provided with a proper washroom and a sufficient supply of clean towels and soap, and a closet and other conveniences for the health and comfort of the persons employed therein.

(2) The washroom, closets and other conveniences shall be separate from the bake-shop, and shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 36. Amended.)

65. (1) No bake-shop shall be kept in any basement or in any part of a building which is below the level of the street or road upon which the bake-shop is situate.

(2) This Section shall not apply to any bake-shop established before the passing of this Act. (New.)

66. The sleeping places of the employees of every bake-shop shall be separate from the bake-shop, and no person shall sleep in a bake-shop. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 37. Amended.)

67. Sub-section (5) of §43 and §70 shall apply to every bake-shop, whether the same is or is not a factory or shop within the provisions of this Part relating to factories and shops. (New.)

68. Every bake-shop, not being a factory or shop to which §59 applies, shall be provided with proper means and facilities of escape in case of fire, to the satisfaction of the inspector. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 38. Amended.)

69. No person shall sell, expose or offer for sale bread or buns manufactured out of Ontario without the written permission of an inspector. (New.)

70. Except with the written permission of the inspector, no person shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any bake-shop to work on Sunday, nor for more than 12 hours in any twenty-four hours, computed from the time when the employee commences to work, nor more than 60 hours in any one week, and a copy of such permission shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in the bake-shop. (1 Edw. VII., c. 36, s. 2. Amended.)

Barber Shops.

71. (1) The proprietor of a barber shop shall not :

(a) require, permit or suffer any employee to work therein on Sunday ;

(b) open his barber shop or permit the same to be opened to the public ; or

(c) carry on any business or work therein—

at any time between the hours of twelve o'clock on Saturday night and twelve o'clock on the following Sunday night.

(2) Every person who contravenes the provisions of Sub-section (1) shall incur a penalty of not less than \$20, nor more than \$50. (1 Edw. VII., c. 36, s. 3. Amended.)

Offences and Penalties.

72. (1) No person shall keep a factory, shop or office building so that the safety of persons employed therein is endangered, or so that the health of the persons employed therein is likely to be injured, and every person who so keeps a factory, shop or office building shall incur a penalty of not more than \$500, recoverable under the Ontario Summary Convictions Act, or may be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county within which the offence was committed for a period of not more than twelve months. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 19.)

(2) The enumeration in this Part of cases in which it is declared that where an act or omission occurs, a factory, shop or office building shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed therein is endangered, shall not restrict or limit the generality of the provisions of Sub-section (1). (New.)

73. Every person who wilfully makes a false entry in any register, notice, certificate, or document required by this Part to be kept or served, or sent, or who wilfully makes or signs a false declaration under this Act, or who knowingly makes use of any such false entry or declaration, shall incur a penalty of not more than \$100, and in default of immediate payment of such penalty shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 37. See also R.S.O., c. 257, s. 22.)

74. The parent of any child, youth, or young girl employed in contravention of this Part, unless such employment is without the consent, connivance, or wilful default of such parent, shall for each offence incur a penalty of not more than \$50. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 38. Amended.)

75. If any of the provisions of this Part, or of the regulations, or any directions of the inspector are contravened, and no other penalty is herein provided for such contravention, the offender shall incur a penalty of not more than \$50. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 39.)

76. Where a child, youth, or young girl is, in the opinion of the police magistrate or justice, apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the person charged to prove that the child, youth, or young girl is not of that age. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 6 (3); c. 257, s. 29.]

77. Where an offence for which an employer is liable under this Part has in fact been committed by some agent, servant, workman, or other person, such agent, servant, workman, or other person shall also be liable to the same penalty or punishment for such offence as if he were the employer. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 43; c. 257, s. 27.)

78. Where the employer is charged with an offence against this Part he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he alleges to be the actual offender brought before the police magistrate or justice at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the employer proves to the satisfaction of the police magistrate or justice that he had used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Part, and that such other person had committed the offence without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the employer, such other person may be summarily convicted of such offence and the employer shall be exempt from any penalty or punishment. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 41; c. 257, s. 26.)

79. Where it appears, to the satisfaction of the inspector, that an employer had used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Part, and also by what person an offence against this Part was committed, and that it was committed without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the employer and in contravention of his orders, the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender in the first instance, and not against the employer, and in case of his conviction the employer shall be exempt from any penalty or punishment. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 42. Amended.)

80. A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger penalty or punishment than the highest penalty or punishment fixed by this Part for the offence, except where—

(a) the repetition of the offence occurs after an information has been laid for the previous offence; or

(b) the offence is one of employing two or more children, youths, young girls, or women, contrary to the provisions of this Part. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 44; c. 257, s. 30; 8 Edw. VII., c. 57, s. 2.)

81. All penalties in money, recovered under or in pursuance of this Part, shall be paid by the convicting police magistrate or justice, as the case may be, to the inspector, who shall forthwith pay the same over to the Treasurer of Ontario. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 45; c. 257, s. 31.)

82. (1) All prosecutions under this Part may be brought and heard before a police magistrate or any two justices in and for the county, district, or place where the offence was committed ; and, save where otherwise provided by this Act, the Ontario Summary Convictions Act shall apply thereto. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 46 ; c. 257, s. 28.)

(2) The information shall be laid within two months, or, where the offence is punishable at discretion by imprisonment, within three months after the offence has come to the knowledge of the inspector, or where the inspector has given notice to the offender to remedy the matter which is alleged to be an offence against this Part within three months after the expiry of the time given by the notice to remedy the same.

(3) It shall be sufficient to allege that a factory, shop, or office building is a factory, shop, or office building within the meaning of this Part.

(4) It shall be sufficient to state the name of the ostensible employer or the firm name by which the employer is usually known. (R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 47 ; c. 257, s. 32. Amended.)

83. In all cases between employer and employed or their representatives where liability for damages arises by reason of any violation of this Part, the liability shall be subject to the limitations contained in the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. (3 Edw. VII., c. 7, s. 46 ; 8 Edw. VII., c. 33, s. 52.)

PART II.—MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS AS TO CLOSING OF SHOPS.

84. (1) In this Section and in any by-law passed thereunder :—

(a) " Shop " shall mean a building or portion of a building, booth, stall, or place where goods are exposed or offered for sale by retail, and barbers' shops ; but not where the only trade or business carried on is that of a licensed hotel or tavern, victualling house, or refreshment house. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 44 (1), part ; 4 Edw. VII., c. 10, s. 61, amended.]

(b) " Closed " shall mean not open for the serving of any customer.

(2) Nothing in this Section or in any by-law passed under the authority thereof shall render unlawful the continuance in a shop after the hour appointed for the closing thereof, of any customers who were in the shop immediately before that hour, or the serving of such customers during their continuance therein. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 44 (1), part.]

(3) The council of a city, town, or village may by by-law require that during the whole or any part or parts of the year all or any class or classes of shops within the municipality shall be closed, and remain closed on each or any day of the week at and during any time or hours between seven of the clock in the afternoon of any day and five of the clock in the forenoon of the next following day. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 44 (2). Amended.]

(4) If an application is presented to such council, praying for the passing of a by-law requiring the closing of any class of shops situate within the municipality, and the council is satisfied that such application is signed by not less than three-fourths in number of the occupiers of shops within the municipality and belonging to the class to which such application relates, the council shall, within one month after the presentation of such application, pass a by-law giving effect thereto and requiring all shops within the municipality belonging to the class specified in the application to be closed during the period of the year and at the times and hours mentioned in sub section 2 as are named in the application. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 44 (3).]

(5) If the application is delivered to the clerk of the council, it shall be deemed to have been presented to and received by the council. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 44 (5).]

(6) The council of every township shall, with respect to any portion of such township designated in the by-law, have all the rights and powers conferred by this Section on the council of a city, town, or village, and may pass by-laws which shall apply only to that portion of the township so designated. New. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 44 (1), part, and (2).]

(7) The council may by by-law make regulations as to the form of the application and as to the evidence to be produced respecting the proportion of persons signing the same, and as to the classification of shops for the purposes of this Section, and it shall not be compulsory upon the council to pass such by-law unless and until all such regulations have been duly observed. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 44 (4).]

(8) Every such by-law shall take effect at a date named therein, being not less than one nor more than two weeks after the passing thereof, and shall before that date be published in such manner as to the council passing the by-law may appear best fitted to insure the publicity thereof.

(9) A council shall not repeal a by-law passed pursuant to Sub-section 4, except as provided in the next following Sub-section.

(10) If at any time it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the council that more than one-third in number of the occupiers of shops to which any by-law passed by the council under the authority of Sub-section 4 relates, or of any class of such shops, are opposed to the continuance of such by-law, the council may repeal the by-law, or may repeal the same in so far as it affects such class; but any such repeal shall not affect the power of the council to thereafter pass another by-law under any of the provisions of this Section.

(11) A shop in which trades of two or more classes are carried on, shall be closed for the purpose of all such trades during the hours in which it is by any such by-law required to be closed for the purpose of that one of such trades which is the principal trade carried on in such shop. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 44, (6)-(9).]

(12) A pharmaceutical chemist or druggist shall not, nor shall any occupier of or person employed in or about a shop in any village or township, be liable to any penalty or punishment under any such by-law, for supplying medicines, drugs, or medical appliances after the hour appointed by such by-law for the closing of shops; but nothing in this Sub-section shall authorise any person to keep open shop after that hour. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 44 (10). Amended.]

(13) Nothing in any such by-law shall render the occupier of any premises liable to any penalty or punishment for supplying any article to any person lodging in such premises, or for supplying any article required for immediate use by reason of any emergency arising from sickness, ailment, or death, or for supplying or selling any article to any person for use on, or in, or about, or with respect to any steamboat or sailing vessel which at the time of such supplying or selling is either within or in the immediate neighbourhood of the municipality in which the premises are situate, or for use by or with respect to any person employed or engaged on or being a passenger on or by any such steamboat or sailing vessel; but nothing in this Sub-section shall authorise any person to keep open shop after the hour appointed by such by-law for the closing of shops. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 44 (11).]

(14) A by-law passed by the council of a township for the closing of all or any class or classes of shops may, as to any or all of its terms and provisions, differ from any other by-law passed by the same council for the closing of all or any class or classes of shops in any other designated part of the same township.

(15) Notwithstanding that the occupiers of any class of shops required to be closed by a by-law passed, under the provisions of Sub-section 4, may not have presented an application for the passing of such by-law, every such by-law shall, nevertheless, be valid and effectual as respects any other, and the occupiers of any other class of shops thereby required to be closed in conformity with any application in that behalf made or presented to the council by the prescribed number of occupiers of such last-mentioned class.

(16) The onus of proving that an application in compliance with Sub-section 4 was not presented by the prescribed number of the occupiers of any class of shops shall be upon the person asserting that such application was not so presented.

(17) Where an offence for which the occupier of a shop is liable under any such by-law to any penalty or punishment has in fact been committed by some agent or servant of such occupier, such agent or servant shall be liable to the same penalty or punishment as if he were the occupier.

(18) Where the occupier of a shop is charged with an offence against any such by-law, he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he alleges to be the actual offender, brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of the provisions of the by-law, and that such other person committed the offence without his knowledge, consent, or connivance, such other person may be summarily convicted of such offence and shall be liable to the same penalty or punishment as if he were the occupier, and the occupier shall be exempt from any penalty or punishment. [R.S.O. 1897, c. 257, s. 44 (13)-(17).]

(19) The provisions of the Municipal Act as to the penalties which may be imposed for contravention of by-laws and the recovery thereof shall apply to by-laws passed under this Section. (New.)

85. Chapters 256 and 257 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897; chapter 43 of the Acts passed in the 63rd year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Victoria; chapters 35 and 36 of the Acts passed in the 1st year; chapter 36 of the Acts passed in the 2nd year; §§45 and 46 of chapter 7 of the Acts passed in the 3rd year; §61 of chapter 10 and chapter 26 of the Acts passed in the 4th year; §30 of chapter 13 of the Acts passed in the 5th year; §52 of chapter 33, and chapters 57 and 58 of the Acts passed in the 8th year of the reign of his late Majesty King Edward the Seventh; and chapter 70 of the Acts passed in the 1st year of the reign of his present Majesty are repealed.

SCHEDULE (A).

(SECTION 2.)

Agricultural Implement Factories.
Apple Evaporator Factories.
Artificial Flower Factories.
Auger Factories.
Axle and Spring Factories.

Bakehouses and Bakeshops.
Baking Powder and Yeast Factories.
Barb Wire Factories.
Barrel Factories.
Basket Factories.

Bell Factories.
 Billiard Table Factories.
 Bindertwine Factories.
 Bird Cage Factories.
 Biscuit Factories.
 Blacking Factories.
 Blanket Factories.
 Boat and Canoe Factories.
 Boiler Factories.
 Bolt and Nut Factories.
 Bookbinding Factories.
 Boot and Shoe Factories.
 Box Factories.
 Brass Foundries.
 Breweries.
 Brick Yards.
 Broom Factories.
 Brush Factories.
 Buffalo Robe Factories.
 Bustle and Hoopskirt Factories.
 Button Factories.

 Canning Factories.
 Cap Factories.
 Carpet Factories.
 Carriage Factories.
 Carriage Goods (Iron) Factories.
 Carriage Woodwork Factories.
 Cartridge Factories.
 Car Shops.
 Cement Works.
 Cereal Food Factories.
 Chain Works.
 Chamois Factories.
 Cheese Box Factories.
 Chemical Works.
 Chewing Gum Factories.
 Chicle Works.
 Child's Carriage Factories.
 Cider Factories.
 Cigar Factories.
 Cigar Box Factories.
 Clay Pipe Factories.
 Clock Factories.
 Clothing Factories.
 Coal-hoisting Plants.
 Coffin Factories.
 Condensing Cream and Milk Factories.
 Confectionery Factories.
 Coopers' Workshops.
 Cork Factories.
 Corset Factories.
 Corset and Hoopskirt Steel Factories.
 Cotton Factories.
 Cutlery Factories.

 Distilleries.
 Domestic Utensils Factories.
 Dress Shield Factories.
 Drop Forging Factories.
 Dye Works.

 Edge Tool Factories.
 Electric Machinery Factories.
 Electrotpe Foundries.
 Elevator Factories.

Emery Wheel Factories.
 Enamelling Works.
 Envelope Factories.
 Extracts and Essential Oil Factories.
 Excelsior Factories.

Featherdown Factories.
 Felt Factories.
 File Works.
 Fireworks Factories.
 Flax Mills.
 Flour Mills.
 Foundries.
 Fringe and Tassel Factories.
 Fruit Desiccating Factories.
 Furniture Factories.
 Furriers' Workshops.

Galvanised and Pressed Iron Work Fac-
 tories.
 Gas and Electric Light Works.
 Glass Works.
 Glove Factories.
 Glucose Factories.
 Gun and Small Arm Factories.

Hair Factories.
 Hair Cloth Factories.
 Hames Factories.
 Hammer Factories.
 Hat Factories.
 Hinge Factories.
 Horn Comb Factories.
 Hobby Horse Factories.
 Hosiery Factories.

Iron Bridge Works.

Jams, Jellies, and Pickle Works.
 Jewellery Factories.

Kaoka Factories.
 Knitting Factories.
 Knitting Machine Factories.
 Knitting Needle Factories.

Lace Factories.
 Lamp Goods Factories.
 Last Factories.
 Laundries.
 Laundry, Bluing, and Washing Crystal
 Factories.

Lead Pipe and Shot Factories.
 Leather Goods Factories.
 Linen, Cotton, and Jute Bag Factories.
 Lithographers' Workshops.
 Lock Factories.
 Locomotive Works.
 Machine Shops.
 Machine Screw Works.
 Mantlepiece Factories.
 Marble Works.
 Match Factories.
 Matting Factories.
 Mattress Factories.
 Meat-packing Houses.

- Metallic Shingle Factories.
 Mica Works.
 Mill Furnishing Factories.
 Millinery Workshops.
 Mirror Factories.
 Moccasin Factories.

 Nail Works.
 Necktie Works.

 Oil Mills.
 Oil Refineries.
 Oilcloth Factories.
 Organ Factories.
 Organ Reeds Factories.
 Ornamental Moulding Factories.
 Overgaiter Factories.

 Paint Works.
 Paper Bag Factories.
 Paper Box Factories.
 Paper Collar Factories.
 Paper and Pulp Mills.
 Paraffin Factories.
 Patent Medicine Factories.
 Photographic Supplies Factories.
 Piano Factories.
 Piano and Organ Keyboard Factories.
 Picture Frame Works.
 Pin Factories.
 Planing Mills.
 Plated Metal Works.
 Polish Factories.
 Plush Factories.
 Potteries.
 Printing Ink Factories.
 Printing Offices.
 Pulp Factories.
 Pump Factories.
 Pumping Stations.

 Quilting Factories.

 Rag-sorting Workshops.
 Rattan Goods Factories.
 Reaper Knife Factories.
 Regalia Factories.
 Repair Shops.
 Rivet Works.
 Rolling Mills.
 Rope Works.
 Rubber Factories.

 Saddlery Hardware Factories.
 Safe Works.
 Salt Drying Works.
 Sash and Door Factories.
 Saw Factories.
 Saw Mills.
 Scale Works.

 Seed-sorting Works.
 Sewer Pipe Factories.
 Sewing Machine Works.
 Shirt Factories.
 Shoddy Factories.
 Shovel Factories.
 Show Case Factories.
 Silk Factories.
 Silk Ribbon Factories.
 Silverware Factories.
 Skate Works.
 Soap Works.
 Soda Water Factories.
 Spice and Coffee Mills.
 Spoke and Hub Factories.
 Spool Factories.
 Stained Glass Factories.
 Starch Factories.
 Stave Factories.
 Stay Factories.
 Steel Wire Factories.
 Straw Works.
 Sugar Refineries.
 Suspender Factories.
 Syrup Factories.

 Tanneries.
 Tent and Awning Factories.
 Terra Cotta Works.
 Thread Spooling Factories.
 Tin Stamping Works.
 Tobacco Factories.
 Toy Factories.
 Trunk Factories.
 Tub and Pail Works.
 Type Foundries.
 Typewriter Factories.

 Umbrella Works.

 Varnish Works.
 Velocipedes and Bicycle Factories.
 Veneer Factories.
 Vinegar Works.

 Waggon and Sleigh Factories.
 Wall Paper Factories.
 Watch Case Factories.
 Wax Paper Factories.
 Wheel Factories.
 Whip Factories.
 Wholesale Packing Houses.
 Window Shade Factories.
 Wire Goods Factories.
 Woodenware Factories.
 Wood Pulley Factories.
 Wood Screw Factories.
 Woollen Factories.

R S.O. 1897, c. 256, Schedule A.

SCHEDULE (B).

[FORMS.]

30. An Act respecting steam boilers. Assented to 6th May, 1913. (Ch. 61, Statutes 1913, p. 913.)
31. An Act for the protection of neglected and dependent children. Assented to 6th May, 1913. (Ch. 62, Statutes 1913, p. 917.)

VII. QUEBEC.

1. An Act to amend the Quebec License Law. Assented to 25th April, 1908. (Ch. 19, Statutes 1908, p. 50.)
2. An Act to amend the law respecting the labour of prisoners. Assented to 25th April, 1908. (Ch. 23, Statutes 1908, p. 62.)
3. An Act to amend the Act respecting the observance of Sunday.* Assented to 1st April, 1909. (Ch. 51, Statutes 1909, p. 117.)
4. An Act to amend the Quebec Trade Disputes Act. Assented to 27th April, 1909. (Ch. 32, Statutes 1909, p. 94.)
5. An Act to amend the Revised Statutes respecting homesteads. Assented to 29th May, 1909. (Ch. 30, Statutes 1909, p. 89.)
6. An Act respecting the responsibility for accidents suffered by workmen in the course of their work, and the compensation for injuries resulting therefrom. Assented to 19th May, 1909. (Ch. 66, Statutes 1909, p. 167.)
7. An Act respecting the establishment of employment bureaus for workmen. Assented to 4th June, 1910. (Ch. 19, Statutes 1910, p. 61.)
8. An Act respecting the working hours of women and children in certain factories. Assented to 4th June, 1910. (Ch. 27, Statutes 1910, p. 69.)

[EXTRACT.]

1. Article 3835 of the Revised Statutes, 1909,† is replaced by the following :—
 “ 3835. No employer shall employ in an industrial establishment any boy or girl less than 16 years of age who is unable to read and write easily and fluently. An inspector, when he thinks proper, may require children less than 16 years of age to undergo an examination upon their education, and may dismiss them if they cannot read and write easily and fluently; and he may also require a birth certificate from the children to prove their age.”

“ 3835a. No person or persons in charge of a theatre, of a hall for moving pictures where views are given by means of a cinematograph, or of any other establishment of a like nature; and, in case of a company, no manager or other person in charge of the establishment, shall cause or allow any child less than 15 years of age to act or to sing in such theatre, hall or establishment.

This article does not apply to educational institutions nor to entertainments for charitable purposes.”

2. Article 3836 of the said Statutes is replaced by the following :—

“ 3836. Every person failing to comply with the requirements of Article 3835 or Article 3835a shall incur for each offence the penalty imposed by Article 3849.”

3.‡

4. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1911.

9. An Act to declare unassignable and not subject to seizure the annuities created by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 7-8 Edward VII., Ch. 5.** Assented to 4th June, 1910. (Ch. 41, Statutes 1910, p. 84.)
10. An Act to amend the Quebec Mining Law. Assented to 14th March, 1911. (Ch. 23, Statutes 1911, p. 64.)

* Act of 28th February, 1907. Extract E.B. III., p. 166.

† *cf.* Act of 14th March, 1907. Text E.B. III., p. 167, No. 3.

‡ This Article was amended again by the Act of 14th March, 1912. (See below, No. 11.)

** Act of 20th July, 1908. Text E.B. III., p. 234.

11. An Act respecting working hours for women and children in certain factories. Assented to 14th March, 1912. (Ch. 36, Statutes 1912, p. 117.)

1. Article 3837a of the Revised Statutes, 1909, as enacted by the Act 1, George V. (1st Session), chapter 27, §3.* is replaced by the following:—

"3837a. In cotton or woollen factories, no boy less than 18 years old, and no child,† girl or woman, shall be employed more than 10 hours in any one day, or more than 55 hours in any one week.

One hour shall be allowed at noon each day for meals, but such hour shall not be counted as part of the working hours hereinabove mentioned.

The day mentioned in this article shall not begin before seven o'clock in the morning, nor end after half-past six o'clock in the evening."

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1913.

12. An Act to amend the Quebec Industrial Establishments Act. Assented to 21st December, 1912. (Ch. 37, 1912 II., p. 87.)

VIII. SASKATCHEWAN.

1. An Act to amend the Steam Boilers Act.‡ Assented to 18th December, 1909. (Ch. 14, Statutes 1909, p. 154.)

2. An Act to amend the Statute Law. Assented to 18th December, 1909. (Ch. 35, Statutes 1909, p. 249.)

3. An Act respecting the Government Annuities Act, 1908.** Assented to 18th December, 1909. (Ch. 36, Statutes 1909, p. 159.)

4. An Act to amend the Liquor Licence Act. Assented to 18th December, 1909. (Ch. 38, Statutes 1909, p. 261.)

5. An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour. Assented to 23rd March, 1911. (Ch. 8, Statutes 1910-11, p. 46.)

6. An Act respecting compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. Assented to 23rd March, 1911. (Ch. 9, Statutes 1910-11, p. 47.)

7. An Act to amend the Statute Law. Assented to 23rd March, 1911. (Ch. 41, Statutes 1910-11, p. 201.)

[EXTRACT.]

3. [Amendment of the Railway Act by adding a Section as §236.]

6. Clause (c) of paragraph 1 of §2 of the Factories Act is hereby amended by striking out the word "five" where it occurs in the eleventh line, and substituting therefor the word "three."

(2) §§20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 33 and 55 of the said Act, and form G in the Schedule thereto, are hereby amended by striking out the word "minister" wherever it occurs therein, and substituting therefor the word "inspector."

(3) §8 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the word "eight" where it occurs in the second line thereof, and substituting therefor the word "nine," and by striking out the word "forty-five" where it occurs in the third line thereof, and substituting therefor the word "fifty."

* Act of 4th June, 1910. Title E.B. IX., p. 158, No. 8.

† The word "child" was deleted by the Act of 21st December, 1912. (See No. 12 below.)

‡ Act of 26th May, 1906. Title E.B. III., p. 105, No. 1.

** Act of 20th July, 1908. Text E.B. III., p. 234.

(4) Form E in the Schedule to the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "eight" and "forty-five" where they occur in the second line thereof, and substituting therefor respectively the words "nine" and "fifty."

8. **An Act to prevent the employment of female labour in certain capacities.** Assented to 15th March, 1912. (Ch. 17, Statutes 1912, p. 77.)
9. **An Act for the protection of persons employed in the construction of buildings.** Assented to 15th March, 1912. (Ch. 18, Statutes 1912, p. 78.)

V. Germany

- I. *Bestimmungen über die Beschäftigung von Arbeiterinnen und jugendlichen Arbeitern in Ziegeleien und Anlagen zur Herstellung von Dinassteinen, Schamottesteinen und anderen Schamotteerzeugnissen.* Vom 8. Dezember 1913. (Nr. 4318.) (Reichs-Gesetzblatt 1913, Nr. 70, p. 777.)

Regulations relating to the employment of women and young persons in brick works and in works for the manufacture of Dinas firebricks, chamotte firebricks, and other chamotte products. (Dated 8th December, 1913.)

In pursuance of §120e of the Industrial Code, the Federal Council has issued the following regulations relating to the employment of women and young persons in brick-works and in works for the manufacture of Dinas firebricks, chamotte firebricks, and other chamotte products :—

I. Women and young persons shall only be employed in brick-works and in works for the manufacture of Dinas firebricks, chamotte firebricks, and other chamotte products :—

(a) for the removal of rubbish, the getting, loading and conveyance of raw material, including water-moistened clay ;

(b) for the moulding by hand (moulding or beating) of the bricks, with the exception of roof tiles (pantiles) and of pumice-sandstone (pumice-stones) ;

(c) for the conveyance of coal to the furnaces on hand-barrows, for firing the furnaces and for all work in connection with the furnaces, including rotary kilns (Erdringöfen) ; except, however, the filling and emptying of choked furnaces, open at the top ;

(d) for the conveyance of shaped (also dried and burnt) bricks, in so far as these are not carried by hand or on boards, or on trolleys which run on fixed, horizontal rails, or along a rope line.

II. The power of the competent authorities to issue, by order, for individual installations, more far-reaching regulations for the protection of the life and health of the workers, more especially women and young persons, in pursuance of §§120d, 120f, paragraph 2, of the Industrial Code, shall not be affected in any way by the above regulations.

III. An easily legible copy of this Notification shall be posted up in a prominent position in the undertakings designated under I.

IV. These regulations shall come into force on 1st January, 1914, in place of the regulations published in the Notification issued by the Imperial Chancellor on 15th November, 1903.* (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 286.)

* Text G.B. II., p. 487, No. 2.

2. *Bekanntmachung, betreffend den Betrieb der Anlagen der Gross-eisenindustrie* (Nr. 4375). Vom. 4. Mai 1914 (R.G.Bl. 1914, Nr. 25).

Notification respecting the management of works in the iron industry (No. 4375.) Dated 4th May, 1914.

The following provisions respecting the management of works in the iron industry have been issued by the Federal Council in pursuance of §§120f and 139b of the Industrial Code.

1. The provisions hereinafter contained shall apply to the following works in the iron industry, namely :—

Blast furnace works, blast furnace and pipe foundries, steel works, puddling works, forges, plate bending works and rolling mills.

They shall apply to all departments of such works, including those repairing workshops and subsidiary undertakings which are technically in direct connection with them.

2. The name of every worker employed after the usual working hours [§134b, paragraph 1 of the Industrial Code] or on Sundays and holidays shall be entered in a register, together with exact information in the case of each worker respecting the ordinary daily working hours and the amount of work done by him on Sundays and holidays and of overtime work done by him on each working day. All work done during the periods of rest of 24 or 36 hours' duration, which are to be granted by each undertaking in pursuance of §105b, paragraph 1, of the Industrial Code shall, in this connection, be considered as being work done on Sundays and holidays. The said register shall be forwarded to the Industrial Inspector at the end of every month. The Higher Administrative Authority shall have power to issue more detailed regulations respecting the form of the register.

The Higher Administrative Authority may, on application, exempt from the obligation of keeping such registers employers who cause their wage schedules to be kept after a prescribed pattern, allow them to be inspected at any time by the industrial inspector, and furnish the latter with the extracts from the wage schedules specified by the Higher Administrative Authority.

3. In every shift lasting longer than eight hours, every worker shall be allowed intervals amounting altogether to not less than two hours. Interruptions in work of less than 15 minutes' duration shall not be included in such intervals.

One interval (mid-day or midnight interval) shall be of at least one hour's duration, and shall fall between the end of the fifth and the beginning of the tenth working hour. In cases where the nature of the undertaking or the interests of the workers make it seem advisable, the Higher Administrative Authority may, by way of exception, on special application and subject to revocation, allow such intervals to be limited to half an hour, provided that the total duration of the intervals shall always amount to two hours and that there exist, in immediate proximity to the working-place, well-arranged premises for taking meals.

Similarly, the Higher Administrative Authority may allow the intervals to be limited to one hour, when this appears to be advisable in view of the interests of the workers, provided that each shift does not last longer than 11 hours.

In so far as may appear necessary in order to prevent industrial dangers, and if the employment of relieving workers would involve considerable difficulties, the workers may be required to remain near the workplaces during the interval and to be prepared to give assistance in cases of urgency.

4. Every worker whose regular shift exceeds eight hours shall, at the termination of his working hours, be granted an uninterrupted period of rest of at least 10 hours before he may again be employed.

Apart from the regular changes of shifts, the working hours between two such periods of rest shall not be extended, even by overtime work, to more than 16 hours, including intervals.

Workers shall only be employed on a 24-hours shift, provided they are freed from every kind of employment for a period of 12 hours previous and 12 hours subsequent to such shift.

5. The provisions of §§3 and 4 shall not apply to work which must be done immediately in cases of emergency. Where such work has been done in deviation from the provisions of §§3 and 4, this must be notified in writing, within three days, to the industrial inspector, indicating the respective department, the reasons for the emergency work, and the numbers of workers employed on the same.

If the ordinary work of an undertaking has been interrupted by *force majeure* or by accidents, exceptions to the provisions of §§3 and 4 may be allowed, for a term of four weeks, by the Higher Administrative Authority, and, for any longer period, by the Imperial Chancellor.

6. In works specified in §1, a notice containing this notification in easily legible characters, shall be affixed in a prominent place.

Should an exception have been granted by the Higher Administrative Authority, in pursuance of paragraphs 2 or 3 of §3, a copy of the decision of the Higher Administrative Authority shall also be posted up inside the works, in a place easily accessible to the workers concerned.

7. The above regulations shall come into force on 1st December, 1914, in place of the Notification of 19th December, 1908* (R.G.Bl., p. 650.)

The exceptions granted in pursuance of §3 of the Notification of 19th December, 1908,* shall remain in force until 30th November, 1914, unless their duration is limited to a shorter period, but all exceptions shall cease to be operative on 1st December, 1914.

VI. Norway

1. *Lov indeholdende forandringer i lov om sykeforsikring av 18 september 1909.*
1 April 1911. (Norsk Lovtidende, No. 15, S. 134.)

Act to amend the Act respecting insurance against sickness, dated 18th September, 1909.† (1st April, 1911.)

The following Sections of the Act respecting insurance against sickness, dated 18th September, 1909, shall hereafter read as follows:—

10. (1) Any person, having completed the 15th year of his age and for whom insurance is not compulsory in pursuance of §1, shall have the right to become a voluntary member of the District Sick Fund in the district where he lives or where he works, provided that:—

(a) such person must, when applying, be not more than 40 years old, unless any of the provisions of Sub-section (2) of this Section are applicable;

* Text E.B. III., p. 333.

† Text E.B. V., p. 45.

(b) the yearly income of such person, together with that of the wife or husband, must not exceed 800 kr. in the country or 1,000 kr. in a town; further, the property of such person, together with that of the wife or husband, must not exceed 7,000 kr. in the country or 10,000kr. in a town;

(c) such person must show, by the certificate of a medical practitioner chosen for the purpose by the District Sick Fund, that he is not suffering from any chronic or incurable disease or infirmities which would or might involve any special risk to the fund; the said certificate shall be paid for by the District Sick Fund;

(d) such person shall receive no benefit for any sickness which supervenes before he has been a member of the District Sick Fund for at least 12 consecutive weeks after joining, unless the voluntary insurance is a direct continuation of compulsory insurance (*cf.* §11);

(e) such person shall pay the premiums in advance for four weeks at a time [*cf.* §12 (1) (b) and §13].

(2) Exceptions to the conditions laid down under (a) above may be allowed—

(a) in the case of a compulsory member for whom the obligation to insure has expired, provided that he applies for the insurance to be continued voluntarily not later than five days after leaving the employment in respect of which insurance was compulsory; notwithstanding, his age must not exceed 50 years, with the addition of half a month for each full month during which, while still under 50 years of age, he was a compulsory or voluntary member of a District Sick Fund or a recognised sick fund. Where the obligation to insure expires by reason of unemployment not due to the member's own fault, he shall be entitled to remain a voluntary member for a period of six months, reckoned from the expiration of the compulsory insurance under §6, on the conditions imposed above in the present Sub-section, but regardless of his age and notwithstanding the conditions imposed by Sub-section (1) (b) and (c), provided that he shall have been a member of the District Sick Fund for at least half a year immediately preceding;

(b) in the case of any person who has formerly been a voluntary member, if he pays, in addition to the usual premium in advance, the arrears of premiums due since he was 40 years of age until he resumes his membership;

(c) for persons who have been members of private or communal sick funds continuously during the last 10 years before this Act came into operation, provided that application to join the District Sick Fund is made within six months after the last-mentioned time and the age of such person at the time of application does not exceed 60 years.

49. . . . (2) (c) to make proposals respecting the remuneration of the business manager and the auditors (*cf.* §53), and to determine the remuneration of any other officials.

53. The communal council shall appoint the business manager of the District Sick Fund after consultation with the board.

The president of the commune, or his deputy, shall not be business manager of the District Sick Fund. The commune shall be liable for money collected by the business manager.

Every other year the communal council shall appoint two auditors to examine the account of the District Sick Fund [*cf.* §39, (2) and (3)], and shall determine their remuneration, after the board has submitted its proposals.

66. (1) Any disputes which may arise—

(a) as to whether any person is at a given time under the obligation of insuring under this Act ;

(b) respecting the beginning or termination of any insurance (§§5, 6, 7, 10, and 12) ;

(c) respecting a resolution whereby a District Sick Fund has refused an application for voluntary insurance (§11) ;

(d) as to whether an insured person is placed in the right class as regards income or risk (§14) ;

(e) respecting a claim by a District Sick Fund for premiums, disputed by the person concerned ;

(f) respecting an employer's deductions from wages for premiums paid (§32) or reductions of wages in respect of sickness benefit drawn at the same time (§24) ;

(g) respecting eligibility and elections under this Act ;

(h) respecting claims to benefits from a District Sick Fund under this Act ;

(i) respecting the claims of an employer for the reimbursement of expenses incurred in pursuance of §23 of this Act—

shall be submitted for examination to a committee of three members elected for a period of three years by the communal council of the commune in which the District Sick Fund is located. One at least of the said members shall be a member of the council, one shall be an employer, and one a member of a District Sick Fund. The committee shall elect its own chairman. After having ascertained the opinion of the directors of the District Sick Fund, the communal council may allow the chairman a suitable remuneration for his work and for the office expenses connected therewith, which amount shall be paid from the means of the District Sick Fund. Any person who has served on the committee for three years may refuse re-election during the following three years.

(2) A request to refer a decision of a District Sick Fund to the committee must be lodged before 12 o'clock noon on the 14th day following the day when the decision of the District Sick Fund was communicated to the person concerned.

(3) Where the parties have so consented thereto in advance, the decision of the committee shall be final ; otherwise the decision may be referred to the State Insurance Institution, subject to the time limit fixed in §67 below. The decision of the State Insurance Institution on questions of fact shall be final. Notwithstanding, disputes over questions which are not solely questions of fact may be referred to the decision of the law courts.

(4) Where a commune is a party to a case, the same shall be referred direct to the State Insurance Institution within the time limit fixed in §67. Subject to the same time limit, appeal may be made from the decision of the Institution to the State Insurance Appeal Commission.

(5) Where the District Sick Fund has refused benefit in the case of an industrial accident coming under the Act respecting the accident insurance of workmen, etc., on the plea that the person concerned was not insured against sickness, the matter shall, on the application of one of the interested parties, be referred to the State Insurance Appeal Commission, subject to the time limit fixed in §67.

71. (1) Outstanding premiums for compulsory insurance may be recovered by distraint from the employer by the business manager of the District Sick Fund, or by other officials of the fund who have been specially authorised by the chief magistrate, or, at the request of the business manager, by those officials who are usually entrusted with the execution of distraint.

(2) Premiums due from a person voluntarily insured may be recovered in like manner from the voluntary member concerned.

(3) In case of bankruptcy, premiums shall be given the same priority as taxes.

78. (1) The necessary instructions for preparing the working of the insurance shall be issued by the Government department concerned.

(2) Such provisions of this Act as may be applicable during the said preparation shall come into force at once.

(3) The other provisions shall come into force on 3rd July, 1911, with the exception of §9, the provisions of which relating to the duty of notifying entrance upon employment and service, etc., shall come into force on 1st May, 1911, notwithstanding that the obligation to insure does not commence until 3rd July of that year, together with §66 (1)-(4) and §74, which shall also come into force on 1st May, 1911.

Persons who, on 1st May, 1911, are in such employment or service as to involve compulsory insurance in pursuance of the present Act, shall be considered as having entered upon the same on the said day [§9, (1) and (5)].

Employment or service intended to cease before 3rd July, 1911, shall not be notified to the District Sick Fund.

From the last-named date, §4 of the Poor Relief Act dated 19th May, 1900, shall cease to be in force.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall limit the right to sickness benefit appertaining to the workmen of the copper works of Røros, in accordance with the provisions which may be in force there at any time.

2. *Loi indeholdende forandringer i og tillæg til lov om ulykkesforsikring for arbejdere i fabrikker m.v. af 23 juli 1894 med tillægslove af 23 december 1899, 12 juni 1906 og 30 juni 1908. 9 juni 1911. (Norsk Lovtidende 1911, Nr. 23, S. 225.)*

Act to amend and supplement the Act respecting Accident Insurance for workmen in factories, etc., dated 23rd July, 1894, with the supplementary Acts of 23rd December, 1899 ; 12th June, 1906,* and 30th June, 1908.† (9th June, 1911.)

3. *Loi om ulykkesforsikring for arbejdere i fabrikker m.v. af 23 Juli 1894 med tillæg og forandringer ifølge love af 23 december 1899, 12 Juni 1906, 30 Juni 1908 og 9 Juni 1911.*

Act respecting Accident Insurance for workmen in factories, etc., dated 23rd July, 1894, with Supplements and Amendments consequent upon the Acts of 23rd December, 1899, 12th June, 1906,* 30th June, 1908,† and 9th June, 1911.‡

* Text E.B. I., p. 305.

† Text E.B. IV., p. 133, No. 1

‡ Title E.B. IX., p. 165, No. 2. The amendments and additions introduced by

this Act are printed in italics in the consolidated text.

I.

1. *All workpeople and employees who are employed in the occupations mentioned below shall be insured, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, against the consequences of accidents which may happen to them in such occupations:*

(1) In factories and workshops, and in other industrial establishments conducted as factories, or in which mechanical power is employed, or in which steam boilers are used;

(2) In mines and the subsidiary branches of the mining industry, quarries, chalk pits, stone cutting works, etc.;

(3) In the procuring of ice;

(4) In establishments where explosive or highly inflammable materials are manufactured or used for industrial purposes;

(5) In building, furnishing, or repairing houses, ships, railways, aerial ropeways, roads, bridges, harbours, quays, docks, dams, canals, sluices, etc., sewerage works, gas and water works, and work connected with the erection, repair, or removal of electric conductors and lightning conductors;

(6) In forestry, including the felling and carting of timber, firewood, and other material from trees, with the work connected therewith, in collecting the wood (*velte- og lense arbeide*), timber floating, and the occupations connected therewith, in the supervision of dams, canals, and sluices, railways, aerial ropeways, and tramways;

(7) In the loading and unloading of goods, in so far as this work is not carried out by the ship's crew, and in so far as the ship in question is of such a size that it comes under the compulsory registration prescribed for Norwegian ships under Act No. 2 dated 4th May, 1901 (§1), work on building sites and clearings, and also in warehouses, stores, and harbour sheds, including the work performed in or about these in the preparing, curing, packing, etc., of fish and similar goods. Ships lying in harbour where the owner of the industry possesses a warehouse or harbour shed shall, in respect of the last-named work, be treated as warehouses or harbour sheds.

Such work shall also be included under the insurance, if performed on board a ship liable to compulsory registration in pursuance of the Act of 4th May, 1901, and performed by persons not belonging to the ship's ordinary crew and not engaged by the captain or the owners to accompany the ship on its journey for service on board and to be paid by the shipowners;

(8) In diving operations and the salvage work connected therewith;

(9) In chimney sweeping and in fire brigade and salvage work;

(10) In the transport of commodities and goods, which is performed either as an independent industry of such an extent that not less than two horses are used in it, or which is performed in connection with any of the industries enumerated above under the Sub-sections (1) to (9), but only in so far as the transport is effected with implements that are owned or hired by the transporter, ships' crews shall be excluded from the insurance.

The insurance, which shall hold good without regard to the duration of the employment, shall be subject to the condition that the work is either—

(a) performed by a person carrying on a trade whose business includes such work, or by a society the object of which includes the carrying on of any of the above enumerated industries, although the society may not be profit-making in this line, but only in so far as the wages paid by such person or society for the work shall be estimated to amount to not less than Kr. 50 per annum, or

(b) performed for the State or a commune, or

(c) estimated to occupy not less than 30 working days and a minimum of 300 days' labour.

Where work of any kind, falling under the above Sub-sections 1-10, is let out in contract or as piece-work to a gang of workmen (arbeidslag), the obligation to insure shall rest on the person for whom the work is carried out, unless the gang is constituted and permanently organised for the purpose of performing the work as a regular industry. In this case, the duty of compulsory insurance shall rest with the gang itself and the obligations imposed by the present Act on the employer shall rest with the foreman under the responsibility imposed on employers. All members of such gangs must be insured.

Further, if work of any kind falling under the above Sub-sections 1-10 is let out in contract or as piece-work, the obligation to insure shall rest with the person who has undertaken the work, in so far as he may be regarded as the employer of the workmen engaged in the execution of the work, in view of his own risk in relation to the economic return on the contract or piece-work and his personal position and his relations with the workmen. Otherwise, the obligation to insure shall rest with the person for whom the work is performed. In case of dispute as to the person on whom the obligation to insure rests, it shall be compulsory upon both parties to give the notice provided for in §14. The person for whom the work is carried out shall be jointly responsible with the contractor or the person who has undertaken the piece-work for the payment of the premium and also for the performance of the obligations imposed by §9 of the present Act on the employer.*

If work is performed jointly for several employers for whom insurance is compulsory and this obligation is not undertaken on behalf of all by any person, firm, society, or such like, in such a manner that the obligation to insure is transferred thereto, the employers shall choose a representative on whom the obligation shall fall. If the employers neglect to choose or if the chosen representative fails to discharge his duties as here provided, the employers shall be held jointly responsible.

In loading and unloading ships, the obligation to insure for the work which has to be carried out for the ship, in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act dated 20th July, 1893, §116 and §136, shall rest with the shipowners. In case of ships sailing on fixed routes, the obligation to insure for all work connected with the transport of goods between the side of the ship and the warehouse or store of the forwarding agent or with storing or moving the same on the quay shall rest with the ship's forwarding agent. For other ships, the obligation to insure for transport from and to the side of the ship or for storing and moving goods on the quay shall rest with the receiver or with the sender of the goods.

Disputes as to whether a concern or industry comes under this Act or what person is to be considered as the employer for whom insurance is compulsory, or who are the persons to be included under the insurance, shall be submitted for decision to the Commission described in §19.

If it can be shown that, in an establishment coming within the scope of the Act, the employees are, owing to special circumstances, subject to no risk of accident, the King may grant an exemption from the obligation to insure. This exemption may be granted, on a report of the factory inspector to the Insurance Institution, to establishments where electric motors

* See the final Section of the Act.

of not more than one-half horse-power are used solely as prime movers, provided that these establishments are not liable to insurance on other grounds.

Insurance under this Act shall not be compulsory for workmen employed by the State, or on the Norwegian main railway, or by a commune, when in the case of accidents they are assured of receiving gratuitously, for themselves and their families, an indemnity which the King considers equivalent to that provided for by the present Act.

2. A public Insurance Institution guaranteed by the State shall be established for the whole country, to undertake the insurance prescribed in §1.

The management of the Insurance Institution shall be prescribed by the King. The expenses connected with the management shall be paid by the Exchequer.

3. The object of the insurance shall be to give indemnity, according to the rules given below, for industrial accidents causing bodily injury to or the death of the insured person.

4. *In case of bodily injury, the Insurance Institution shall pay :*

(a) *During the illness caused by the accident, from the end of the fourth week after the accident : free medical treatment as long as it may be required and money benefit (sickness benefit) calculated at 60 per cent. of the working wages of the injured person (full compensation), or, in case of partial disablement, a corresponding fraction of the full compensation ;*

(b) *After the completion of the medical treatment, in case the accident has caused a defect which reduces the earning capacity : an invalidity annuity of 60 per cent. of the wages (full annuity) in case of complete incapacity to work (total disablement), or a proportional fraction of the full annuity if the loss of earning capacity is less (partial disablement).*

Partial disablement shall not give any right to compensation unless it amounts to at least 5 per cent. of the wages of the injured person.

Full compensation and full annuity shall amount to at least 50 Ore for each working day or Kr. 150 per annum.

5. If the accident has caused death, the Insurance Institution shall pay, in addition to any compensation which may have been paid in pursuance of §4—

(1) Compensation for funeral expenses amounting to Kr. 50 ;

(2) An annuity to the dependants of the injured persons reckoned from the day of death and amounting to—

(a) For a surviving widow, until her death or re-marriage, and for a surviving widower who is unable to work, as long as the incapacity lasts, 20 per cent., and for each legitimate child left up to the 15th year of age, 15 per cent., or, if the child has lost or subsequently loses his other parent, 20 per cent., of the wages of the injured person. Where both parents are killed and both were insured, a legitimate child shall be paid 15 per cent. for each of them.

If the marriage was contracted after the accident occurred, then neither widow, widower, or any children subsequently begotten shall have any claim to compensation. The same shall apply in the case of any husband or wife who, when the accident occurred, lived separated from and without being maintained by the injured person and without legal claim to maintenance.

Children of parents who were not married, if begotten before the accident, shall have the same rights as legitimate children.

The combined annuity of a widow or widower and children shall not amount to more than 50 per cent. of the wages; should the above calculation result in a greater sum, then the various amounts due shall be reduced proportionately, *but in such a manner that the widow or widower shall not have less than 20 per cent. of the wages.*

(b) For any relation or relations of the injured person in direct ascending line, who were mainly dependent upon him, up to their death or till their need ceases, 20 per cent. of the wages of the injured person. This amount shall be equally distributed among those entitled thereto, but in such a manner that parents shall always exclude grandparents.

If the injured person leaves a widow or widower or children or both, the relations in direct ascending line shall only have a claim to compensation amounting to the difference between 50 per cent. and the amount due to widow or widower and children.

Should any of those entitled to compensation die, then the remaining relatives shall take their place according to the above rules.

If a widow re-marries, three times the amount of one year's annuity shall be paid to her as final compensation.

The dependants of a foreigner who did not reside in the country at the time of the accident shall have no claim to compensation.

A trustee shall be appointed for children entitled to compensation according to this Act.

6. The wages referred to in §§4 and 5 shall be calculated upon the basis of the wages earned by the injured person during the preceding year in the establishment where the accident occurred. If the injured person has not, up to the day of the accident, worked an entire year in the establishment, the average wages earned during the same period by workmen of the same class, employed in the same or in the nearest establishment of a similar nature, shall be taken as the basis of calculation.

Should the industry from its nature be carried on, wholly or partially, only during a limited portion of the year, the annual wages of the workmen who are not employed for the whole year shall be calculated in such a manner as the Insurance Institution shall determine. Appeal may be made against the decision of the Institution to the Commission provided for in §19. Notwithstanding, the wages must be so calculated that they correspond at least to the daily wages earned by the workpeople in the same locality, of the same age and sex as the injured person.

Account shall not be taken of accidental stoppages in the undertaking concerned.

In the case of apprentices and other persons who, having an imperfect knowledge of the trade, receive low wages or none at all, and in the case of other workpeople who are temporarily receiving disproportionately low wages, the wages shall be calculated on the basis of a daily wage of 1.50 kr. for men and 1 kr. for women. If the compensation so calculated exceeds the actual wages of the injured persons, it shall be reduced to that amount, if the injured person is under 20 years of age, until he reaches this age, subject to the minimum fixed in §4 (b), *last paragraph.*

The yearly income shall be reckoned, except in the case of a salary fixed by the month or for a longer period, as three hundred times the average daily wage.

In calculating compensation, account shall not be taken of that portion of the annual income which exceeds 1,200 kr.

7. For the purposes of the present Act, any share in profits, the use of house or land, allowance for rent of house, wages paid in kind or such like, shall be considered as income or wages. The value of the same shall be reckoned according to average prices in the locality.

8. *The Insurance Institution shall have the right to provide the injured person with free treatment and nursing in a hospital—which shall include a lunatic asylum—instead of the payments provided in §4.*

An injured person who lives with wife or husband, children, or other relations shall not be taken to a hospital without personally consenting to this, unless the nature of the injury demands treatment or nursing which, in the opinion of the medical attendant, cannot be provided in the home. Should the injured person refuse to obey a lawful decision that he shall be taken to a hospital, he shall forfeit all personal claim to compensation, but sickness benefit may be paid to his family according to the rules given below in the third paragraph.

While an injured person is in a hospital, the Insurance Institution shall pay to those persons, who according to §5 would be entitled to compensation in case of the death of the injured person, sickness benefit amounting to 20 per cent. of the wages, where there is one dependant, 35 per cent. if there are two dependants, and 50 per cent. if there are three or more of such dependants.

*If the injured person is in receipt of an annuity in pursuance of this Act or in pursuance of the Seamen's Accident Insurance Act, * this annuity may be suspended while he is in a hospital.*

9. *If, during the first four weeks, an injured person is not entitled to free medical treatment, medicine, and such sickness benefit as is provided in the Sickness Insurance Act, either by being a member of a sick fund or from some other source, then these benefits shall be provided by the Insurance Institution.*

If the injury has necessitated extraordinary expenditure, not secured to the injured person in pursuance of the Sickness Insurance Act or in any other way, this shall likewise be borne by the Insurance Institution.

Further regulations stating in such cases, what shall be considered extraordinary expenses which are not to be borne by the district sick fund, shall be contained in the rules of the public district sick funds.

10. *With regard to treatment during illness and payments during the same (§§4a and 9), in accordance with the present Act, the Sickness Insurance Act dated 18th September, 1909, §26, 2nd and 4th paragraphs, shall apply.*

Where the injured person has himself purposely caused the accident, he shall have no claim to an invalidity annuity.

11. *The amount necessary to cover the compensation shall be raised by means of insurance premiums paid by the employers concerned, based on the wages of the persons insured, including the sources of income mentioned in §7.*

The sum on which the premium paid for each person insured is calculated shall not exceed 4 kr. multiplied by the number of days during which the person insured has worked in the establishment in the calendar year for which it is calculated.

For the persons designated in §6, paragraph 4, the premium shall be calculated on a daily wage of 1.50 kr. for men and of 1 kr. for women.

The employer shall not charge the premium to the person insured.

* Text E.B. V., p. 45.

12. The risk of injury in the industry in which a person is employed shall be taken into consideration as well as the wages in calculating the premium. Undertakings coming under the compulsory insurance in pursuance of this Act, shall for this purpose be divided into classes of risk and for each of these a separate premium rate shall be fixed, giving the premium for each class as a percentage of the wages of the insured persons and adjusted in such a manner that the sum of the premiums going to the Insurance Institution shall fully cover the whole of the expected expenditure in compensation.

13. The division of undertakings into classes of risk and the amount of the premiums shall be determined by the King * and revised by the Storting every *fifth* year and for the first time in the year 1914 before the end of the month of June. Changes in the classification according to risk and in the amount of the premiums may be made by the King at any time, but in such a manner that these alterations shall not come into force before the commencement of the calendar year following that in which the changes were made. Decisions relating to such changes shall, unless the Storting decrees otherwise, be duly published at least two months before they come into force.

If an establishment contains several departments in different classes of risk, the Insurance Institution may calculate the premium separately for each of these departments, if it considers that, in the circumstances, one can be distinguished from the others in respect of the number of workpeople employed, the accounts, etc., or it may fix an average premium for the whole establishment, taking all the circumstances into account. Appeal against the decision of the Insurance Institution may be made to the Commission provided for in §19.

14. Every proprietor of an establishment or industrial undertaking of any of the kinds enumerated in §1 of the present Act shall, in case of existing establishments when the present Act comes into force and in the case of new establishments, *at once*, when commencing business, send in a written notice, drawn up in duplicate, on forms prescribed by the Insurance Institution, containing all the information required for deciding how far the establishment is liable to compulsory insurance and for fixing its class of risk and rate of premium. The notice shall be forwarded to the inspector concerned (§28), who shall send it to the Insurance Institution with as little delay as possible.

In so far as the premiums are collected by the customs department (cf. §16), all questions relating to notices and statements of wages, the control of the customs departments, and the rendering of accounts shall be treated according to the rules of the Government department concerned.

Employers shall be informed as soon as possible in which class of risks the Insurance Institution has placed their business, and the basis on which the premium is to be calculated. Appeal against this decision may be made to the Commission provided for in §19.

In every establishment for which insurance is compulsory, the fact that the workpeople are insured against accident shall be stated in a notice, written in sufficiently large and legible characters. This notice shall be affixed in a convenient and conspicuous place, according to the orders of the inspector.

The workmen shall be held to be insured from the date on which the Act comes into force or the opening of the business, whether notice has been given and the notice affixed or not.

* Cf. the Order of 16th October, 1911; Title No. 7, p. 191

15. If a business undergoes such changes in its object and its nature as to affect the question of its liability to insurance, or the class of risks to which it belongs, the proprietor shall notify the fact to the inspector within eight days.

The Insurance Institution shall decide whether, in consequence of such change, the business has ceased to be liable to insurance or whether it should be placed in another class of risks. The proprietor of the undertaking shall be informed of the decision according to §14, *third* paragraph. Appeal against this decision may be made to the Commission provided for in §19.

16. The insurance premiums shall be payable half-yearly on 1st April and 1st October, on a system of advances which shall be fixed by the Insurance Institution.

Notwithstanding, premiums of less than 8 kr. per annum shall be payable in advance in a single instalment at dates to be fixed by the Insurance Institution.

In case of temporary undertakings or industries only carried on during certain seasons of the year *or for a single year*, the Insurance Institution may require the premium to be paid in advance in a single instalment and at such a date as may be decided by the Insurance Institution for each separate case.

In cases where special conditions make it desirable, the Insurance Institution may refrain from collecting the premium in advance.

The Insurance Institution may decide to charge interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on premiums which are not paid when they fall due.

Employers shall be required to keep wages books according to a form approved by the Insurance Institution.

Within two months after the close of the calendar year, or, if the undertaking has been brought to a close before that date, within the month following the date of cessation of work, the employer shall send in to the Insurance Institution his final accounts, together with such statements as the Insurance Institution may consider necessary. Any premiums which may be in arrears at that date shall be sent at the same time. The Insurance Institution may, if it thinks fit, itself undertake the necessary winding-up of the accounts.

For this purpose, and also when it is thought necessary on other grounds to verify the correctness of statements and accounts furnished, the Insurance Institution may order an examination to be made of the account books and wages books of a firm, from which the number of persons insured and the amount of their wages can be ascertained.

In case the owner of any undertaking of a permanent nature, liable to compulsory insurance, should not have carried on any work liable to compulsory insurance during any year, it shall nevertheless be his duty to give notice of this fact within the time limit fixed by the Insurance Institution.

Collection of insurance premiums for loading or unloading goods in foreign trade may be deputed to the customs department, according to the decision of the Government department concerned, for ships not sailing in fixed routes.

Overdue insurance premiums shall have the same priority as taxes, and payment may be enforced by distraint by the inspectors or the officials ordinarily charged with the duty of distraining goods.

17. If, in an establishment for which insurance is compulsory, an accident occurs for which, under this Act, compensation may be due, and which will presumably cause incapacity for work for at least three days, or which results in death, the proprietor of the establishment, or the person who is managing

the business in his place at the time of the accident, shall, as soon as possible and at the latest within three days, hand in a written notice of the accident to the inspector concerned, who shall without delay report the accident to the chairman of the local factory inspection authority. The inspector shall then immediately institute an inquiry and investigate the following points :—

(1) The cause and the immediate circumstances of the accident.

(2) The extent of the accident and the condition of the injured person.

(3) The dependants of the deceased having a claim to compensation under the Act.

(4) The wages of the injured person or persons.

It shall be the duty of the employer to assist the inspector in filling up the forms provided for the above purpose by the Insurance Institution.

The inspector shall thereupon send the notice, together with the aforesaid information, to the Insurance Institution which, if it considers necessary, may order a judicial inquiry into the above questions.

To this inquiry there shall be summoned, besides the inspector, the employer, the president of the sick fund in which the injured person may have been insured, together with the person or persons having a claim to compensation, or their guardian or authorised representative, according to circumstances.

If necessary, experts may be called in. All expenses connected with the inquiry shall be borne by the Insurance Institution as part of its administrative expenses.

18. As soon as the Insurance Institution has received the necessary information, it shall issue, without delay, instructions fixing the amount of compensation which appears proportionate to the accident under the provisions of this Act. If, owing to special circumstances, it is impossible to await the decision of the Insurance Institution, the inspector shall, provisionally, advance the necessary assistance.

Compensation (sickness benefit) shall be provisionally fixed until the medical treatment ceases. When medical treatment ceases, the invalidity annuity shall be fixed ; but this may also be fixed for definite periods when the nature of the case is such that it is not possible to fix it finally, and it shall be finally fixed at the expiration of these periods.

The person entitled to compensation shall immediately receive notice in writing of the decision of the Insurance Institution and the circumstances taken into account in the same, and he may demand to be furnished with a copy of the information supplied by the inspector.

19. Appeal may be made against the decisions of the Insurance Institution before a Commission, sitting in Christiania, consisting of seven members, of whom three, viz., a president learned in the law, a medical practitioner, and a technical expert, together with the necessary substitutes, shall be nominated by the King for a period of five years, while the four remaining members, viz. : two employers and two workmen, together with two substitutes, of whom one shall be an employer and the other a workman, shall be nominated by the Storting for a period of three years. The Commission is empowered to call in experts in special cases.

Any request that the decision of the Insurance Institution may be brought before the Commission must be presented within the six weeks following the notification of this decision to the party concerned.

The Commission shall examine the question of the amount of compensation, as well as the question of the extent of the Insurance Institution's liability to pay compensation to an injured workman, or to the dependants of a workman who has been the victim of an accident.

The decision may in any case be modified to the advantage as well as to the disadvantage of the person who has appealed against it.

The decision of the Commission shall be final on questions of fact. Nevertheless, disputes on matters which are not solely questions of fact and which have been submitted to the Commission in pursuance of the provisions of the present Act may be brought for decision before the courts of law.

20. All claims for compensation which have not previously been investigated shall be submitted, within two years after the accident, to the Insurance Institution, which shall examine them in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

21. If any essential change takes place in the circumstances which determined the amount of the *final invalidity annuity*, this may be subjected to a fresh examination and may either be increased, decreased, or altogether withdrawn, according to circumstances.

If the injured person, to whom compensation has been awarded in accordance with §4, subsequently dies in consequence of his injuries, the claim for compensation on behalf of his dependants shall be forwarded to the Insurance Institution within the two years following the death of the injured person.

The provisions of §§18 and 19 are applicable to proceedings in the cases mentioned above.

An increase in the amount of compensation may only be claimed for the period after the demand for the increase has been sent in. A diminution or a cessation of compensation shall take effect from the day on which the person entitled to the compensation has received notice of the decision.

22. Daily allowances during illness shall be payable at the end of each week and funeral expenses as soon as possible after the decease.

Regular money compensation to injured persons or annuities to their dependants shall be paid monthly, *in advance, or quarterly when the Insurance Institution considers this advisable. If the person concerned should die in the course of the month or of the quarter, or if the compensation should cease from any other reason during this time, the persons concerned shall not be liable to repay the surplus received.*

23. If the injured person belongs to a sick club which has provided the benefits mentioned in §4 during the first four weeks after the accident, either wholly or partly, then the Insurance Institution may demand that the sick fund shall continue the same payments after the lapse of this time and until the medical treatment ceases, on condition that it repays the expenses thus involved by the fund.

24. All credit and debit payments concerning the accident insurance shall be effected either through the post offices or through the inspector concerned. Before any decision on this matter is reached, the opinion of the communal council concerned shall be ascertained.

25. *If a person entitled to compensation takes up his residence outside the kingdom, he shall forfeit all right to compensation. If the person entitled to compensation is a Norwegian citizen, he shall again become entitled to annual compensation if he takes up his abode in the kingdom within 20 years and submits a claim for the same; in this case, the said compensation shall start from the date when the returned emigrant submits his claim to the Insurance Institution.*

Exceptions from the above provision and from the provisions of §5 of this Act, to the effect that the dependants of a foreigner not living in the kingdom when the accident happened shall have no claim to compensation, may be made for the citizens of countries with which the King may have made reciprocal agreements.

Payments to a person entitled to an annuity shall cease when and as long as he is condemned to imprisonment for more than one month or if he is confined in an institution for compulsory labour or a reformatory for a longer term than one month.

If he has a wife or children under 15 years of age to provide for, the annuity thus withdrawn shall be paid to her and to the children.

26. If the accident entails, to a greater or lesser degree, incapacity for work which appears likely to continue for a long period, or to become permanent, the Insurance Institution may, at the request of the injured person, in order to help him to earn a living, pay him an amount not exceeding one quarter of the capitalised value of the annual compensation due to him, calculated according to the rules which at any time may be in force for the Institution. This payment shall be subject to the condition that the applicant proves in a satisfactory manner that there is a prospect of the attainment of the intended object. After such a payment, the annual compensation shall be reduced by a fraction of its original value corresponding to the capitalised value paid.

27. If an enterprise liable to compulsory insurance exposes the work-people employed therein to special danger, the Insurance Institution may cause an inquiry to be held on the spot, either by the inspecting authorities appointed under the law for the inspection of factories or by special commissioners, with a view to determining how far, and by what methods, if any, such special danger may be averted. If it is impossible to avert the danger, or if the demands of the Insurance Institution in this direction are not complied with, it shall have authority to place the enterprise in a higher class of risks, or, if the enterprise is already placed in or has been removed to the highest class of risks, the premium may be raised to three times the ordinary amount. Appeal against the decision may be made to the Commission provided for in §19.

Industries liable to compulsory insurance may be allowed by the King a reduction not exceeding 5 per 1,000 of wages in their premiums according to the scale, if they make special arrangements for preventing accidents, and if the recommendations of the Factory Inspection Department are attended to in other respects.

28. In each commune, the communal council shall nominate one, or, if the Insurance Institution considers it necessary, more inspectors for service connected with insurance.

These inspectors shall be appointed subject to three months' notice on either side. The names and addresses of the inspectors appointed shall be published in a convenient form. The presidents and vice-presidents of communal councils shall not be appointed inspectors.

Each inspector in his respective district shall take note of the requirements of the Insurance Institution, and be ready to lend it all other needful assistance in accordance with the provisions of this Act or with any special instructions.

The Insurance Institution may decide that the jurisdiction of the inspectors may be extended, so far as may be found expedient, to work carried out outside the district in which they reside, but which are conducted from an office situated within this district.

The inspectors shall receive suitable remuneration for their work, which shall be fixed by the communal council, and the cost defrayed, half from the communal funds and half by the Insurance Institution as a part of their administrative expenses. The communes shall be responsible for the sums which they are charged to collect. They may, however, demand a sufficient security for them.

29. The provisions of §47 of the Act respecting the inspection of work in factories, etc., dated 10th September, 1909,* shall also apply to legal members and other officials, who, in pursuance of the present Act, shall have occasion to become acquainted with the working and business arrangements of any undertaking.

30. Employers shall not have power legally to exclude or limit the application of the provisions of this Act by contract or by regulation to the detriment of the insured persons.

31. Claims for compensation in pursuance of this Act shall not legally be surrendered, pawned, or made subject to assignment, execution, or distraint, except so far as to provide for compulsory contributions for the maintenance of wife or children or for the expenses incurred by the poor law authorities for the person entitled to compensation in this respect.

32. Accidents included under this Act shall not involve any liability on the part of the employer, his representative, manager, agent, supervisor, foreman, or other official personally to pay any compensation, unless it is proved by a criminal conviction that the person concerned has caused the injury purposely or by gross negligence.

In this case, the convicted person shall be liable to pay compensation according to the provisions of the common law, by the payment of a single sum once for all, fixed by legal award. The injured person or his dependants shall, under all circumstances, receive the compensation stated in §§4 and 5 from the Insurance Institution. The claims the injured person may have to compensation shall be transferred to the Insurance Institution and the sick fund concerned in so far as they may have incurred expenditure and liabilities. If the full amount of compensation cannot be obtained the amount due to the injured person and his dependants shall nevertheless be paid to them before the claims of the above-mentioned Institutions have been met.

33. The employer or the owner of the undertaking shall not be liable for compensation payable in the above-mentioned case by his representative, manager, agent, supervisor, foreman, or other official.

34. If the undertaking belongs to an incorporated company or firm, such firm or company shall be responsible for any liability to pay compensation incurred according to §32 by any member of the firm or company. A limited company or unincorporated company shall, in the same way, be responsible for any liability to pay compensation incurred by the management or by any member of the same.

35. The claims contemplated in the above Sections may also be enforced without a criminal conviction if the absence of a conviction is due to the death of the offender, his absence, or some other reason connected with himself.

36. The responsibility of a third person for accidents described in this Act shall not be affected by its provisions. Any claims a person entitled to compensation may have against a third person shall, however, be transferred to the Insurance Institution and the sick fund concerned, in so far as the accident

* Text E.B. IV., p. 340.

involves expenditure to them, in accordance with the rules given in §32, 2nd paragraph. This claim to compensation shall be settled by a legal award, on payment of a single sum of money once for all.

37. Where persons, insured under the present Act, are already insured against accidents at the time the Act comes into force, by contract with some private company, which confers compensation according to the provisions of the present Act, the insured person shall be entitled to transfer his privileges and obligations according to the said contract to the Insurance Institution established in pursuance of the present Act; this Institution shall then pay such part of the premium as corresponds to the time the insurance has been in force, and also, in case of an accident, receive the compensation due according to the contract.

38. Employers and other persons who have failed to fulfil in due time the duty imposed upon them, in pursuance of §§14 (compare §1), 15, 16, and 17, of sending in notices, keeping wages books, supplying final accounts and calculations, or of sending in accounts, or who have submitted erroneous information with regard to the time of commencement or closing of an undertaking, the number of workmen or the wages, or who have made any reduction in or any deduction from wages, by reason of the insurance premium, or who refuse to give the inspector the assistance provided for in §17, shall be punished with fines unless such action shall, from its nature, involve a more severe penalty.

Should the person concerned still refuse to comply with his duties after he has been fined, in spite of instructions, he may be punished with further fines.

39. The owners of undertakings liable to compulsory insurance may, if they so desire, be included in the insurance, together with their workmen. They may also demand the inclusion of persons employed in the undertaking, who, from their position, are not liable to compulsory insurance.

More detailed rules for the commencement and cessation of voluntary insurance shall be determined by the management of the Insurance Institution. In other respects, the provisions of the present Act shall also hold good for voluntary insurance.

40. The Commission provided for in §19 shall, in addition to the duties assigned to it in §19 and in §§1, 6, 13, 14, 15, 21, 26, and 27, at the request of the authorities concerned, give counsel and advice on matters connected with workmen's insurance.

The members of the Commission shall receive payment for attendance and, when travelling, an allowance for board and lodging, according to regulations to be issued by the King.

41. Legal proceedings arising out of this Act shall be exempt from court and registrars' fees and from the use of stamped paper.

Fees to summoned witnesses shall be paid by the exchequer.

Postal matter relating to the insurance may be sent post free in accordance with the ordinary provision of the law respecting matter sent post free.

42.* This Act shall come into force on 1st July next year. All provisions contrary to this Act shall be repealed from the same date, viz., §§4 (10) and 5 (10) of the Act respecting the Røros copper mines, dated 12th September, 1818; §62 of the Mining Act dated 14th July, 1842; §29 of the Act respecting provision for the poor in market towns, dated 6th June, 1863; and §30 of the Act of the same date respecting provision for the poor in the country.

* Act of 23rd July, 1894.

II.*

Of the above provisions, §9 shall come into force on 3rd July, 1911. At the same time, the following words of §1, 4th paragraph, last sentence, "As well as the fulfilment of the duties incumbent on the employer in pursuance of §9 of the present Act" shall be repealed. The other amendments shall come into force four weeks after the publication of this Act in the "Lovtidende."

4. Lov om forlænget gyldighed av lov av 12 juni 1906 om stats- og kommunebidrag til norske arbeidsledighetskasser med tillægslov av 25 juli 1908. 15 August, 1911. (Norsk Lovtidende 1911, Nr. 34, p. 472.)

Act extending the operation of the Act relating to State and Municipal contributions to Norwegian funds for insurance against unemployment, dated 12th June, 1906,† together with the supplementary Act of 25th July, 1908.‡ (15th August, 1911.)

The Act relating to State and Municipal contributions to Norwegian funds for insurance against unemployment, dated 12th June, 1906,† and the Act amending §1 of the above Act, dated 25th July, 1908.‡ shall continue in operation after 1st January, 1912, and shall cease to be in operation not later than the end of the year 1914.

5. Lov indeholdende forandringer i og tillæg til lov om ulykkes forsikring for fiskere av 8 august 1908. 18th August 1911. (Norsk Lovtidende 1911, Nr. 35, S. 485.)

Act to amend and supplement the Act of 8th August, 1908, relating to the insurance against accidents of fishermen. (18th August, 1911.)**

I. The following provisions in the Act relating to the insurance against accidents of fishermen, dated 8th August, 1908, shall henceforth be worded as follows:

§1. The following persons domiciled in this country shall be insured, to the extent provided below in §10, in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

(a) Fishermen, whalers and sealers, who earn their living by fishing in salt water or by catching whales, seals, etc., in the sea—whether exclusively or in connection with some other industry—and persons who are members of the crew of fishing or whaling vessels (including masters, engineers, stokers, and cooks);

(b) Persons who earn their living wholly or partly by navigating small vessels (including sailing ships and steamers having a gross tonnage of 50 tons and 15 tons respectively, but excluding vessels of a gross tonnage of less than 4 tons).

§3. The object of the insurance shall be the maintenance of the insured person or his dependants, in accordance with the following provisions, in the event of such insured person being killed or injured as the result of an accident:

(a) while engaged in fishing, whaling, or sealing, including all work or traffic on land or sea arising out of the industry or in the preparation and sale of the catch;

* Act of 9th June, 1911.

† Text E.B. I., p. 193.

‡ Text E.B. IV., p. 272.

** Text E.B. IV., p. 133, No. 2.

(b) while navigating small vessels, including the work of loading and discharging cargo, or while working or sailing at sea in connection with the industry;

(c) while sailing at sea outside the industry.

In cases contemplated under (c), only death by drowning or accident when sailing shall entitle the insured person to compensation.

The provisions of this Act applying to persons who die as a result of an accident shall also apply to all persons insured under the Act who die whilst engaged on fishing expeditions involving wintering in arctic seas, regardless of the cause of death.

§4. Should an accident occur in the circumstances contemplated in the preceding Section, the insured person or his dependants shall be entitled to the following benefits:

(a) Where the accident has caused incapacity which is certified to be of a permanent nature, the injured person shall be entitled to a sum of money to be fixed according to the degree of disablement, provided that disablement amounting to less than 20 per cent, shall not entitle a person to any compensation. In the event of total disablement, the compensation shall amount to Kr.1,000 once for all. For partial disablement, the compensation shall amount to some part of this sum, proportionate to the loss of earning capacity;

(b) When the injury results in the death of the insured person within one year after the accident, the dependants of the deceased shall be entitled to compensation amounting to Kr.1,000 (one thousand Kroner) once for all, less any amount which may have been paid to the deceased under letter (a).

In case of death, the following classes of dependants shall be entitled to compensation, in the order mentioned:—

(1) The wife of the deceased, if the marriage took place before the accident and co-habitation had not ceased at the time;

(2) Any child of the deceased, whether legitimate or illegitimate, for whom he was bound to provide;

(3) The parents of the deceased;

(4) Other persons, if it can be proved that they would have been dependent on the deceased to an essential degree.

The existence of persons with a superior right shall totally exclude the claims of persons in the other classes.

Should any person coming under the provisions of the present Act be insured under the Act respecting the accident insurance of workmen in factories, dated 23rd July, 1894, and supplementary Acts, any compensation due in virtue of the present Act shall not be paid should the accident through which he was injured entitle him to compensation under the Accident Insurance Act.

§6. A claim for compensation must be sent to the inspector of the State Insurance Institution as soon as possible, and not later than six months, after the accident or after the dependants of the person concerned are informed thereof. No claim shall be valid if made later than two years after the accident. The inspector shall ascertain as soon as possible whether the injured person is included in the list of insured persons contemplated under §10, and he shall obtain information regarding the causes and details of the accident, and the names and addresses of persons entitled to compensation in virtue of the present Act. The claim, together with this information, shall be sent without

delay to the State Insurance Institution, which may, if considered necessary, demand further legal evidence concerning the details of the accident, in accordance with the rules contained in §17 of the Act respecting the accident insurance of workmen in factories, etc., dated 23rd July, 1894.

§9. In order to meet the cost of the compensation and medical certificates, each insured person shall pay a premium of Kr.1.50 per calendar year. A further sum of Kr.110,000 shall be paid annually from the income of the harbour fund as a contribution towards the insurance of fishermen and whalers.

Finally, the State Treasury shall pay an annual contribution of Kr.1.00 per person towards the insurance of persons engaged in the navigation of small ships, according to the register of the preceding year (§10). Any surplus annual income shall be retained as a reserve fund from which contributions may be made, if necessary, to cover the cost in any subsequent year. The State Insurance Institution shall keep funds, of whatever nature, belonging to this insurance separate from their other funds.

Should necessity arise, the King may, with the consent of Parliament, increase the premiums for the unexpired portion of the period mentioned in §16.

§12. Persons coming under the present Act shall be entitled to subscribe to a voluntary insurance, providing increased compensation for disablement and death, by paying a higher premium, according to the following classes and benefits :—

| | Compensation in Case of Death. | Compensation in Case of Invalidity. | Additional Premium. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | Kr. | Kr. | Kr. |
| 2nd Class | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1.40 |
| 3rd Class | 1,800 | 1,800 | 2.80 |

The insured person shall pay the compulsory premium of Kr.1.50 in addition to the above voluntary premiums.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the increased compensation shall notify the commune concerned before 15th January of the year of insurance, or, should they join later, at the time of joining, stating in which of the above classes they desire to be insured, and they shall then be entered on the communal list on payment of both the compulsory and the voluntary premium.

In other respects the regulations which apply to premiums and compensation in regard to compulsory insurance shall also apply to voluntary insurance.

II. This Act shall come into operation as follows :—The amendments of §§1, 3 (b), 4 (a) and (b), 9, and 12, on January 1st, 1912. The remaining provisions shall come into operation at once, and, with regard to the first sentence of §6, this shall apply in respect of all accidents included under the Act which occurred after January 1st, 1910.

6. *Lov om ulykkesforsikring for sjömand.* 18 August 1911. (Norsk Lovtidende 1911, No. 35.)

Act respecting the accident insurance of seamen. (18th August, 1911.)

1. The crews of Norwegian ships employed in foreign or home service, including all shipping on inland lakes and rivers, shall be insured according to this Act, provided that the ships in question have a gross tonnage of 50 tons or more in the case of sailing ships, or of 15 tons or more in the case of steamers.

By "the crew" shall be understood all persons engaged for service on board by the owner or master of the ship, whether or not they are members of the regular ship's crew, provided they have the same rights (*cf.* §108 Merchant Shipping Act).

Any marine conscripts, serving their military term in the fleet during time of peace, shall also be insured.

The insurance shall include the master of the ship, even where he is the owner or part owner of the same.

The crews of ships coming under the Act respecting the accident insurance of fishermen, dated 8th August, 1908,* shall be exempt from this insurance.

2. The insurance shall be effected by the State Insurance Institution constituted by the Act of 23rd July, 1894, and guaranteed by the State according to §2 of the said Act.

All expenses of administration and the outlay involved in the supervision of undertakings subject to insurance, and their reports to the State Insurance Institution, and of incapacitated and injured persons, shall be borne by the Treasury, with the exceptions stated in the last paragraph of §28.

The State Insurance Institution shall keep the funds belonging to this insurance separate from their other funds. Administrative instructions shall be issued by the King.

3. The object of the insurance shall be to compensate injured persons, according to the rules given below, in the event of accidents which cause bodily injury or death, and of death caused indirectly or directly by climatic diseases or epidemics (including scurvy and beri-beri). The insurance shall apply from the beginning to the end of the time of service, including conveyance from the shore to the vessel and from the vessel to the shore, and also journeys to and from the vessel at home and abroad, if made at the expense of the shipowner or the Treasury.

The insurance shall also cover the expense of sending a person home in the event of an accident as before mentioned, when such expense is chargeable to the shipowner in pursuance of §98 of the Merchant Shipping Act, dated 20th July, 1893 (*cf.* §90).

In the event of an accident happening to a person insured under the present Act, which entitles him to compensation under the Act respecting the accident insurance of workmen in factories, dated 23rd July, 1894, and supplementary Acts, he shall have no claim under the present Act. If any person insured against accidents under the present Act is at the same time insured as regards an accident sustained by him under the Act respecting the accident insurance of fishermen, dated 8th August, 1908,* he shall have no claim under the latter Act.

4 In the event of bodily injury, the State Insurance Institution shall allow to the injured person an invalidity annuity amounting to :—

(a) In the case of total disablement, while such disablement lasts, 60 per cent. of the wages earned by the injured person (*cf.* §9). The disablement shall only be held to be total when the injured person is unfit to perform remunerative work ;

(b) In the case of partial disablement, while such disablement lasts, a corresponding fraction of the compensation prescribed under (a). Partial disablement shall not, however, entitle to any compensation unless the loss of earning capacity amounts to at least 5 per cent. of the earnings of the injured person.

* Text E.B. IV., p. 133, No. 2.

If the injured person is in receipt of an invalidity annuity under the Act respecting the accident insurance of workmen in factories, etc., dated 23rd July, 1894, and supplementary Acts, such amount shall be deducted, so that the annuity due under the present Act shall be reckoned according to the difference between the disablement caused by the last injury and that in respect of which an annuity had already been granted. The same procedure shall be followed when a person in receipt of an invalidity annuity under the present Act shall subsequently become entitled to an annuity in pursuance of the aforesaid Act of 23rd July, 1894, and supplementary Acts.

The annuity shall commence after the medical treatment has ceased, but not so long as the injured person can claim his usual wage or could have claimed it, if the accident had not been caused by his own fault. (*cf.* Merchant Shipping Act, dated 20th July, 1893, §90).

If the injured person has been treated abroad, the annuity shall be granted on his return to Norway and after he has been medically examined. The annuity shall, in this case, commence from the day on which the person in question forwards a written notice to the State Insurance Institution requesting such examination.

5. Should the accident necessitate treatment in a hospital, the State Insurance Institution shall undertake to pay the expenses of the treatment and nursing of the insured person, without any claim to repayment from the ship-owners.

Should the injury necessitate further hospital treatment, the State Insurance Institution shall be entitled to carry this out in return for the payment of the expenses connected with the renewed treatment and nursing, with the limitation stated in §7, first sentence.

While it is necessary for the injured person to be treated in hospital, the State Insurance Institution shall remit to his wife or dependants such compensation as they might have claimed for his death in virtue of §6. The compensation shall, however, only commence from the day his claim to wages expires. It shall be paid, as far as possible, at the end of each week.

If the injured person is in receipt of an annuity under this Act, or under the Act respecting the accident insurance of workmen, etc., dated 23rd July, 1894, these annuities may be drawn during the time of his treatment in hospital.

As regards injured persons coming under the Sickness Insurance Act of 18th September, 1909,* the provisions of this latter Act shall apply (*cf.* §24 of the same).

6. If the accident or illness results in death, the State Insurance Institution shall, in addition to payments made under §§4 and 5, defray the following expenses: (1) Funeral expenses up to Kr.50. or, if the funeral takes place abroad, up to Kr.100; (2) Annuities to the dependants of the deceased, amounting to:

(A) For the surviving widow until her death or re-marriage, 20 per cent., and for each child up to his fifteenth year 15 per cent., or, should the child have lost or subsequently lose his mother, 20 per cent. of the wages earned by the deceased. (*cf.* §9.)

If the marriage was contracted after the accident (or illness) was sustained, neither the wife nor children begotten subsequently shall have any claim to compensation. The same rule shall apply in the case of a wife who, at the time of the accident or illness, was living apart from the deceased, and not receiving or legally entitled to receive maintenance from him.

* Text E.B. V., p. 45.

An illegitimate child, begotten before the accident (or illness) was sustained, shall have the same claim as a legitimate child.

The combined annuities of the wife and children shall in no case exceed 50 per cent. of the wages earned. If the annuities, as calculated above, amount to a greater sum, then the amounts due to those entitled to compensation shall be proportionally diminished, so that the widow shall always receive 20 per cent. of the wages earned ;

(B) To any relation or relations of the deceased in direct ascending line, who were chiefly dependent on him, 20 per cent. of the wages earned by the deceased to be paid during their lifetime or until their need ceases. This amount shall be equally divided among those entitled to it, but in such a way that parents shall always exclude any claim on the part of grandparents.

When the deceased leaves a wife or children, or both, the relations in direct ascending line shall only have a claim to compensation equal to the difference between 50 per cent. of the wages earned by the deceased and the amount due to the wife and children.

Should any of the annuitants die, those remaining shall participate in their stead, in accordance with the rules given above.

In the event of the widow re-marrying, a sum equal to three times the amount of her annuity shall be paid to her as final compensation.

A guardian shall be appointed for children entitled to compensation under the present Act.

7. When the injured person is living with a wife or child or other relation, he shall not be treated at a hospital without his consent, unless the nature of the injury, in the opinion of a medical man, demands such treatment or nursing as cannot be satisfactorily given at home. Should the injured person refuse to comply with a legal requirement to enter a hospital, or should he, when in the hospital, seriously disobey the doctors' orders or be guilty of conduct necessitating his dismissal from the hospital before he has recovered, his right to an invalidity annuity may, according to circumstances, be wholly or partly revoked, and, should the said annuity have been already granted him, it may be wholly or partly withdrawn. Such compensation as is provided for in §5, 3rd paragraph, may nevertheless be granted to his family.

8. No compensation shall be claimed by foreigners under this Act. Exceptions to this rule may, nevertheless, be made for any countries with which reciprocal agreements may have been made by the King, as regards compensation for sailors or their dependants in case of accidents or of death arising from climatic or epidemic diseases. Nevertheless no provision shall be made in such agreements granting compensation beyond the amounts paid for Norwegian citizens.

The provisions of §5, 1st paragraph, shall, nevertheless, apply without any reciprocal agreement, when the injured person is a foreigner, and the shipowner shall be entitled to recover the cost of the burial of foreign seamen in all cases, according to §6, where he is compelled to pay for the funerals of seamen, in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 20th July, 1893, §93.

9. The wages contemplated in §§4 and 6 shall be determined according to the rate of wages of the class to which the insured person belongs under §11.

In calculating daily allowances, a month shall be reckoned as 30 days and a year as 360 days.

10. The insurance premiums required for paying compensation shall be provided by the various shipowners, partly in the form of a percentage of the wages paid to the insured persons, reckoned in accordance with §11, and partly of a fixed amount per ton of the gross registered tonnage of the ships concerned.

The amount of the premiums shall be fixed by the King with the consent of Parliament, in such a way that, as far as possible, one-half of the amount required for the insurance shall be covered by the sum paid in proportion to wages, and the remaining half by the sums due according to the tonnage.

With the consent of Parliament, the King may modify the rate of the premiums at any time, provided that the alterations shall not come into force until the commencement of the calendar year subsequent to that in which the alterations are made.

Decrees respecting such modifications must be duly published not less than two months before they come into operation, unless Parliament should decide otherwise.

11. Members of crews shall be divided into the following classes, according to wages earned :—

1st class.—Annual pay, Kr.1,600 : This includes masters of ships of a gross registered tonnage of 300 tons or more ;

2nd class.—Annual pay, Kr.1,200 : This includes masters of ships of a gross registered tonnage of less than 300 tons, chief engineers having 1st class certificates, chief mates on ships of a gross registered tonnage of 300 tons or more ;

3rd class.—Annual pay, Kr.960 : This includes chief engineers having 2nd class certificates, chief mates on ships of a gross registered tonnage of less than 300 tons, second mates, second engineers, and stewards ;

4th class.—Annual pay, Kr.840 : This includes carpenters, boatswains, sailmakers, assistant engineers, and cooks ;

5th class.—Annual pay, Kr.720 : This includes able-bodied seamen and stokers ;

6th class.—Annual pay, Kr.600 : This includes all other persons on board who are members of the crew.

Premiums must also be paid for those members of the crew who, being foreigners, are only partly insured under §8.

Shipowners shall in no case charge the premiums to the insured persons.

12. Premiums for conscripts in the Navy, serving their term of military service in time of peace, shall be paid by the Crown. Conscripts shall be classified as follows under §11 :—Officers, in the 2nd class ; petty officers, in the 3rd class ; and privates, in the 5th class.

13. The tariff of premiums for each class shall be so fixed that the total amount covers the risk of the State Insurance Institution's liability to pay compensation under the present Act.

Any surplus shall be paid into the reserve fund of the insurance.

14. Every owner of an undertaking contemplated in §1 of this Act must give written notice, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the State Insurance Institution. As regards undertakings already in existence, this notice must be given six months before the present Act comes into force, and, as regards new undertakings, eight days before they commence operations.

This notice shall be delivered to the inspector of the district in which the ship belongs, and shall be forwarded by him without delay to the State Insurance Institution. The question of the liability to insure and the scope of the insurance shall be decided by the Institution, and their decision communicated as soon as possible, in writing, to the owner concerned.

The account book prescribed in §70 of the Merchant Shipping Act of July 20th, 1893, shall contain all the necessary information regarding insurance, in so far as it applies to the persons employed.

When the crew signs on, and lists of the crew are submitted (*cf.* §12 of the Act of 29th June, 1888), it shall be the duty of the registration officer or enrolling clerk to see that the ship has been notified for insurance purposes. If this has not been done, and the master of the ship cannot produce the certificates showing that notice has been given, the registration officer or enrolling clerk shall at once notify the inspector for the district.

The insurance shall commence from the time of coming into operation of the Act, whether notice has been given or not.

15. The Government department in which the ships of the Kingdom are registered, in pursuance of the Act respecting the registration of ships, dated 4th May, 1901, shall submit to the State Insurance Institution weekly returns of registered transfers of the ownership of ships, and of ships which, in pursuance of §§28 and 29 of the same Act, are struck off the register of ships.

16. The insurance premiums shall be paid half-yearly on 1st April and 1st October, as much in advance as the State Insurance Institution may prescribe.

Nevertheless, premiums amounting to less than Kr. 25 per annum shall be paid in advance in one annual instalment according to the detailed instructions of the State Insurance Institution.

In the case of temporary undertakings or those which are only carried on during parts of the year, the State Insurance Institution may require the premiums to be paid in one annual instalment at whatever time the Institution may prescribe in each particular case.

The final premium shall be calculated for each ship according to the sailing period in each calendar year, on the basis of the rules laid down in §§10 and 11 as regards tonnage and amount of wages. No premiums shall be charged for any time when the ship is laid up. The time taken in discharging the crew and sending them home shall, nevertheless, be included.

For the purpose of calculating premiums, a month shall be reckoned as 30 days and a year as 360 days.

Within two months after the expiration of the calendar year, the owners shall furnish information to the State Insurance Institution concerning the time the ship has been sailing, and, if the ship is laid up without any enrolled crew on board before the close of the year, this must be notified within a month of its occurrence. Every fifth year, and for the first time on 1st October, 1917, the owner shall send to the State Insurance Institution information concerning the number and composition of the crew, according to which the standard of wages fixed for the ship shall be adjusted.

The State Insurance Institution may undertake the necessary revision on their own initiative, when this is considered desirable.

For this purpose, and if the State Insurance Institution have occasion to verify the information given, they may check the account books and pay-sheets of the undertaking concerned, showing the number and position of the insured persons.

It shall be the duty of the registration officers and enrolling clerks to assist the State Insurance Institution to obtain the information it may require for the purposes of the insurance.

When insurance premiums are in arrears, they shall have the same right of precedence as the public rates mentioned in the Merchant Shipping Act dated 20th July, 1893 (§267). In other respects, the premiums shall have the same priority in the estate of shipowners as taxes, and may be collected by distraint, either by the inspector or by the officials upon whom the duty of executing distrains usually devolves.

17. In the event of an accident which may involve the payment of compensation in pursuance of this Act, the master of the ship must make a note of the event and the detailed circumstances under which it occurred in the ship's log, and also fill up a form prepared for this purpose.

This form duly filled up, together with a true copy of the ship's log, must be sent to the inspector of the State Insurance Institution in the first Norwegian port where the ship calls; the inspector shall then, if there is occasion, make any further investigations which may be required. The inspector shall send all documents, together with his report, as soon as possible, to the State Insurance Institution.

Should the ship be sailing in foreign waters, the master of the ship shall deliver the above-named documents to the consul in the first harbour where the ship calls. The consul shall examine the documents he has received and forward them to the Government department concerned, together with a medical report from the doctor of the hospital concerned or another local medical practitioner, with any further information available *inter alia* as to whether the accident could be held to have been brought about by the seaman's own fault.

If the injured man is left in a port where there is no Norwegian consul, the master of the ship shall send the above-mentioned extract from the log, together with the report, both certified by the second in command of the ship, to the nearest consul, to be further disposed of as prescribed above. The consul in question shall then obtain the necessary medical certificate.

The State Insurance Institution may, when considered desirable, institute a maritime inquiry or judicial hearing in order to obtain further information about the accident and its results.

The above reports and medical certificates must be written on forms prepared by the State Insurance Institution, of which the master of the ship shall have a sufficient number on board. The said forms shall also be supplied to the consuls of the kingdom, through the Government department concerned, by the State Insurance Institution.

The cost of medical certificates shall be borne by the State Insurance Institution.

18. Should an insured person die from any of the diseases mentioned in §3, then the master of the ship must give notice of the death, on forms prepared by the State Insurance Institution, to the nearest inspector or consul, according to whether the first port of call is within the kingdom or abroad; he shall also send, when practicable, a certificate of death signed by a medical man and a true copy of the matter as entered in the ship's log.

The inspector or the consul shall forward the documents received as set out in §17, together with any further information available.

Should an insured person be left on shore suffering from any disease mentioned in §3, the master of the ship must notify this fact to the nearest consul or inspector and, if the illness results in death, he must likewise forward certificate of death from the medical man in charge and any further available information.

The cost of the certificate of death shall be borne by the State Insurance Institution.

Should the State Insurance Institution deem it necessary, in the circumstances, a maritime inquiry or judicial hearing may be instituted.

19. When any ship or crew included under the present Act is overdue under circumstances which render it probable that the ship is lost, the owners shall notify the State Insurance Institution within 14 days after the expiration of the time limit fixed in §258 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 20th July, 1893, submitting at the same time a list giving the names of the crew, their trade, etc., and, if possible, the names and addresses of their dependants. An annuity shall commence from the time set forth in §93 of the Merchant Shipping Act dated 20th July, 1893 (*cf.* §67), when the payment of wages ceases.

Should there be reason to believe that any person, supposed lost, is still alive, the State Insurance Institution may institute a maritime inquiry or judicial hearing.

20. The State Insurance Institution shall take immediate steps to pay compensation, as provided in pursuance of the present Act, as soon as the necessary information concerning the case is received.

If the invalidity annuity cannot, from the nature of the case, be definitely fixed at once, it shall be provisionally fixed for a certain period, on the expiry of which it must be revised and finally fixed.

If an injured person has received medical treatment in a hospital abroad, the consul shall advance the money for the hospital expenses incurred, which must be borne by the State Insurance Institution according to §5 of the present Act. The amount advanced in this manner shall be repaid immediately, on request, with interest, as provided in the Instructions to Consuls, dated 24th July, 1906, §116, paragraph 1.

The person entitled to compensation shall be given, at once, written notice as to the decision of the State Insurance Institution and the circumstances taken into consideration in his case, and shall also be entitled to demand a copy of the information sent by the inspector or consul.

21. Claims for compensation not presented at an earlier date must be submitted to the State Insurance Institution within two years of the time when the accident occurred, and the Institution shall then treat each claim in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Claims for invalidity annuities shall be void when three years have elapsed since the accident, without the injured person having presented himself for examination in accordance with the provisions of §4.

A petition for compensation from the dependants of an injured person to whom compensation was granted in accordance with §4 (*cf.* §5), and who subsequently died from the effects of his injuries, must be submitted to the State Insurance Institution within two years of his death.

22. If any essential change takes place in the circumstances which determined the final settlement of the invalidity annuity, the matter may be reconsidered and the annuity may be increased, reduced, or entirely suspended, according to circumstances.

An increase of the annuity can only be demanded for any time subsequent to the date when the claim was submitted. The reduction or suspension of an annuity shall be reckoned from the day the person entitled to compensation is informed of the decision.

23. Invalidity or dependants' annuities shall be paid monthly or, if the State Insurance Institution considers it expedient, quarterly, in advance. There shall be no obligation to refund the same if the person concerned dies during the month or quarter, or if the compensation should cease from any other cause.

24. Money payments to or from the Insurance Institution shall be made either through the post offices or through the local inspector. The procedure which has been or may be prescribed in the Act respecting the accident insurance of workmen in factories, etc., dated 23rd July, 1894 (§24), shall also apply to the present insurance.

25. Application for the reconsideration of decisions made by the State Insurance Institution, in pursuance of §§7, 14, 20, 21, and 22 of the present Act, may be made, within six months of the receipt of the decision, to a commission, consisting of five members, which shall meet in Christiania. Two of the members of this commission—namely, the president and a medical expert, shall also be members of the appeal commission established in pursuance of the Accident Insurance Act dated 23rd July, 1894 (§19). The other members of the commission must include a shipowner, a master of a ship, and a seaman of lower grade, who (together with substitutes for each member) shall be elected by Parliament, the first time for the period up to 1st July, 1916 and thereafter for periods of three years.

The commission shall have power to call in expert advice in special cases.

The decisions of the State Insurance Institution may, in all cases, be altered either in favour of, or against, the person appealing.

The decisions of the commission on questions of fact shall be final. Nevertheless, disputes on matters which are not purely questions of fact, and which have been submitted for trial to the commission in pursuance of the provisions of the present Act, may be brought before the law courts for decision.

The commission shall, in addition to the duties mentioned in this Section, have authority to give their opinion and advice on matters relating to the insurance of seamen, when requested to do so by the authority concerned.

The members of the commission shall be entitled to remuneration when sitting, and when journeys are undertaken, all fares shall be refunded, together with other expenses, at rates sanctioned by the King.

26. A person entitled to compensation who lives outside the kingdom or who emigrates, shall lose all rights to compensation. If he is a Norwegian citizen, his annuity shall be renewed if he again takes up his residence in the kingdom, and the annuity shall in such cases be payable from the date the returned person submits his claim for the annuity to the Insurance Institution.

Exceptions to the above rules may be made in favour of foreigners where reciprocal agreements exist as contemplated in §8.

Payments to a person entitled to compensation shall cease when and so long as he is sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than one month or if he is detained in an institution for compulsory labour or a reformatory for more than one month.

If he has a wife or children under 15 years of age to support, such wife and children shall be entitled to the annuity forfeited by him.

27. With a view to assisting a person entitled to an invalidity annuity to earn his own living, the authorities may, at his request, pay him a sum not exceeding one quarter of the capitalised value of his annuity, calculated according to the rules applicable to the State Insurance Institution for the time being. The payment shall be made on the condition that the applicant can prove, in a satisfactory way, that there is a prospect of effecting the above purpose. After such a payment is made, his annuity shall be reduced for the rest of his lifetime by such part of the original amount as corresponds to the capital paid.

28. The inspectors appointed under the Accident Insurance Act of 23rd July, 1894, and the supplementary Act of 12th June, 1906 (§28), shall act as inspectors under this Act.

It shall be the duty of the inspectors to serve the interests of the State Insurance Institution, each within his own district, and also to assist the Institution in accordance with the provisions of the present Act or any special instructions.

They shall receive a suitable salary, fixed by the communal council, one-half of which shall be paid out of communal funds and the remaining half by the State Insurance Institution as a part of administrative expenses. The commune shall be responsible for any funds entrusted to the inspectors, but may require suitable security to be given for them.

29. The provisions in §47 of the Factory Inspection Act, dated 10th September, 1909,* shall also apply to judicial officers and other officials who, in pursuance of their duties under the present Act, have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the working conditions and arrangements of any undertaking.

30. Employers shall not have power, by private contract or special regulation, legally to exclude or limit the provisions of this Act to the disadvantage of the persons insured.

31. It shall not be lawful for claims for compensation under this Act to be alienated, pledged, or made a subject of arrest, execution, or distraint, except as regards contributions due for the maintenance of a wife or children or for the expenses incurred by the poor-law authorities for the above purpose or on behalf of the person in receipt of the compensation himself.

32. Accidents coming under the present Act shall not carry any liability on the part of the owner, the master of the ship, or any other person in command of the ship in question, to pay any compensation, either personally or from the property of the ship (ship and cargo), unless it is proved by a legal decision that the accident was caused either by the wilful act or the gross negligence of any of these persons.

The person convicted shall, in such cases, pay the compensation fixed by a legal decision in one sum down, according to the provisions of the common law. The injured person or his dependants shall, in any case, receive the compensation from the State Insurance Institution, as provided in §§4, 5, and 6. The injured person's claim to compensation—exclusive of damage done to his property—shall be transferred to the State Insurance Institution in proportion to the expenses and liabilities incurred by the Institution. Where the full amount of compensation cannot be obtained, the full compensation shall, nevertheless, be paid to the injured person or his dependants, before the claims of the Institution have been satisfied.

* Text E.B. IV., p. 340.

The above regulations shall not affect the duties of the shipowner under the Merchant Shipping Act regarding payment of wages and the expenses of medical treatment, nursing and burial, where any member of the crew meets with an accident.

33. The owner or person in command of the ship shall not be liable for any compensation payable by a subordinate according to §32.

34. Where a ship is owned wholly or partly by an incorporated company or firm, the company or firm shall be responsible for any liability to pay compensation incurred, in pursuance of §32, by any member of such company or firm. A limited company or unincorporated company shall, in the same way, be responsible for any liability to pay compensation incurred by their management or any member of the same.

35. The claims contemplated in the foregoing Sections shall also be enforceable without a legal conviction when the reason of non-conviction is the death of the guilty person, his absence, or some other reason dependent upon him.

36. The liability of a third person, outside the seamen's insurance, for accidents coming under this Act, shall not be affected by the provisions of this Act; but the claims of the person entitled to compensation from such third person shall be transferred to the State Insurance Institution to the extent of the expenses and liabilities incurred by the Institution in accordance with the rules given in the second paragraph of §32. This claim for compensation shall be settled, in pursuance of a legal decision, by the payment of one sum down.

37. If, at the time when this Act comes into operation, any persons insured under the Act should be insured by agreement with some private company against the consequences of accidents, which entitle them to compensation according to the provisions of the present Act, such persons shall be entitled to transfer their rights and obligations, according to the said agreement, to the State Insurance Institution, which shall then pay the part of the premium corresponding to the remaining period of insurance and, in case of accident, shall receive the compensation due according to the agreement.

38. Shipowners who fail to comply in due time with the obligations laid upon them by §§14, 16 and 19, to give notice or to send information with regard to times of sailings and the crews of their ships or who send in erroneous data regarding the commencement and conclusion of any undertaking respecting the voyages or the crew, or who make any reduction in or deduction from the wages in respect of the insurance premiums, shall be punished by fines, unless the nature of the offence is such as to involve a more severe penalty.

Masters of ships who fail to comply with the duties laid upon them by §§17 and 18 shall be punished in the same way.

Should a shipowner, after being fined, still refuse to fulfil his obligations, he shall be liable to further penalties.

39. No payments shall be made to the Treasury in pursuance of the Act of 6th August, 1897, No. 9 (Chapters 1 and 2), in any cases arising out of this Act (hereunder including the maritime inquiries contemplated in §§17, 18, and 19).

Fees due to witnesses cited shall be paid out of public monies.

Postal communications relating to the insurance shall be transmitted free of charge according to the ordinary provisions of the law relating to franked letters.

40. This Act shall come into operation on 1st January, 1913.

Kongelig resolution: inddeling i fareklasser av de under loven om ulykkesforsikring for arbeidere i fabrikker m.v. av 23 juli 1894 med tillægslov av 9 juni 1911 indgaaende bedrifter overensstemmende med nedenstaaende utkast. 16th oktober 1911. (Norsk Lovtidende 1911, Nr. 43, p. 689.)

Royal Decree, dated 16th October, 1911: Distribution in classes, according to risk, of the works coming under the Act respecting the accident insurance of workers in factories, etc., dated 23rd July, 1894. together with the supplementary Act of 9th June, 1911,* in accordance with the scheme given below.

Lov om lukningstid for utsalgssteder. 25 juli, 1913. (Norsk Lovtidende 1913, Nr. 33, p. 460.)

Act respecting the closing of Shops. (25th July, 1913.)

1. In market towns and quays where no regulations have been issued or the closing of shops within the commune, such regulations must be issued by the communal council within one year after the present Act comes into force. In rural districts, such regulations shall be issued by the district council.

The regulations, which must be sanctioned by the King, may apply to all shops in the commune or to certain classes of shops only. In rural districts the regulations may apply to the whole district or to any part of the same.

Amendments to existing regulations shall not be valid until sanctioned by the King.

2. Such regulations shall, as a rule, fix the hours within which the shops in question shall be kept closed, and may prohibit the opening of shops during certain days in the year or during certain hours on such days.

The hours for opening and closing may be different, according to the branch of trade, the different seasons of the year, and for different days in the week. The regulations must nevertheless always affect all shopkeepers in the same branch of trade, and apply equally to all such persons.

3. Exemptions from regulations, in virtue of §1 of this Act, and of the Act of 31st May, 1900, may be granted for short periods, on a single occasion, by the magistrates, in rural districts by the local magistrate, and, in towns, by the chief of police.

4. The Act of 31st May, 1900, respecting closing of shops, is hereby repealed.

VII. Sweden

lag om allmän pensionsförsäkring. 30 juni 1913. (Svensk Författnings-samling, 1913, Nr. 120; Sociala Meddelanden 1913, 537.)

Act respecting general pension assurance. (30th June, 1913.)

General Provisions.

1. Every Swedish man or woman, excepting as hereinafter provided, shall, in pursuance of this Act, by the payment of annual pension premiums and by contributions from the Exchequer, be insured for the purpose of obtaining a pension.

* Title of the Act of 1911 and text of the Consolidated Acts of 1894-1911. E.B. IX., 165, Nos. 2 and 3.

2. The right to a pension in pursuance of this Act, shall arise on the occurrence of permanent disability to work and, at latest, on completion of the 67th year, even if permanent disability to work does not at that time exist.

Permanent disability to work shall be considered to exist in the case of any person who, in consequence of age or bodily or mental sickness, infirmity or disability, may be unable to continue to provide for himself by such work as answers to his powers and capacity.

3. Pension matters, for the purposes of this Act, shall be dealt with by a general authority for the entire Kingdom to be called the Pension Board and by special local committees.

When appeal cases are dealt with, or, apart from appeals, questions as to the legality of decisions of the pension committees, at least two members of the Board shall participate, in addition to the member by whom the matter is brought forward; one of such members at least must have satisfied the requirement laid down by law for persons employed in the office of judge. If any difference of opinion should then arise, the provisions of the common law regarding voting on an award shall apply.

Otherwise the principles for the organisation and working of the Pension Board shall be laid down by the King and Parliament.

Duty to Contribute.

4. The amount of the pension contribution which is to be collected from each person liable to contribute shall amount to 3 kr. per annum. In addition to this, any person who during the preceding year shall have enjoyed an income of at least 500 kr. shall pay:

- (a) If the income is under 800 kr., 2 kr.;
- (b) If the income reaches 800 kr. but is under 1,200 kr., 5 kr.;
- (c) If the income reaches 1,200 kr. or over, 10 kr.

For the purpose of this Section, income shall, for any person assessed according to the order in force respecting income and property tax, be considered as the assessed amount, and for any person not assessed under the said order, income that shall be assessed according to the order applying to the taxing of real property and income.

5. The pension contribution shall not be payable by any person for the year before that during which he completes his 16th year or after that during which he completes his 66th year, or for any year for which he is not registered as resident in the Kingdom. Neither shall any pension contribution be payable by any person who is permanently incapacitated from working.

The following persons shall also be exempt from liability to pay the contribution:—

- (a) Any regular employee in a service to which the Act of the 11th of October, 1907, respecting the right of civil servants to pensions, or the Act of the 4th July, 1910, respecting the right of employees in the State Railway to pensions, is applicable;
- (b) Persons who participate in pension arrangements of telegraph works or the pension funds for school teachers under the educational authority or the military or naval pension funds;
- (c) Persons regularly employed as ministers;
also the wives of persons thus exempted.

It shall also devolve upon the Crown to decide whether and under what conditions persons who are assured of a pension through being employed in public or private situations or by insurance in an annuity institution or life association, may be exempted from liability to pay the contribution in accordance with this Act.

Pensions.

6. The annual amount of the pension shall consist, for a man, of 30 per cent., and for a woman, 24 per cent., of the total amount of the pension contributions paid.

Besides this, there shall accrue from the Exchequer an addition to the pension for any pensioner who is permanently incapable of work and whose annual income does not reach 300 kr. in the case of a man, and 280 kr. in the case of a woman.

As regards a pensioner who is in receipt of no income at all, or whose annual income does not exceed 50 kr., the annual addition to the pension shall consist of 150 kr. in the case of a man, and 140 kr. in the case of a woman; and as regards a pensioner whose annual income exceeds 50 kr., 150 kr. in the case of a man, and 140 kr. in the case of a woman, less one-half of the annual income. Should, however, the pensioner's annual income amount to 50 kr., but be under 100 kr., only the amount by which the annual income exceeds 50 kr. shall be deducted.

Besides this, the addition to the pension shall be increased by 0.08 per cent. for every krona of pension contributions paid, but such increase shall only take place with regard to the pension contributions which have been fully paid in accordance with §§14 or 15.

7. The annual income referred to in §6 shall consist of all the income from real property, capital or work which any person can reasonably anticipate enjoying annually for the present, over and above the pension coming to him in accordance with this Act.

When the income consists, wholly or partly, of remuneration in kind, in the case of any person whose income fully, though possibly poorly, supports him, the annual income shall not be assessed at a lower sum than 300 kr. in the case of a man and 280 kr. in the case of a woman, and if the income is not sufficient to support him fully, the annual income shall be assessed at a correspondingly lower amount; in addition, the annual value of the dwelling shall not be assessed at a lower amount than 50 kr. in such cases. When an assessment cannot be arrived at on the basis of these provisions, it shall be arrived at in accordance with the prices prevailing in the district, or in accordance with some other basis which may be found applicable.

In the case of married couples, for the determination of the amount of the addition to a pension, the annual income for each of them shall be reckoned as half of their total income.

8. Should any person who, on account of permanent incapacity for work, is in receipt of a pension, subsequently cease to be permanently incapable of work, the pension may be withdrawn according to circumstances, or where there is an addition to the pension, the latter only may be withdrawn. The law shall be the same as regards the addition to a pension for any person who is found no longer to be registered as a resident in the Kingdom.

Should the income of any person in receipt of an addition to a pension rise to such a sum that the right to the addition no longer subsists, the addition shall be withdrawn. Should any change arise in the income upon which the addition to the pension has been fixed, the addition may be increased or

decreased accordingly, provided that such an adjustment in the amount of the pension shall not be made more than once during each year.

9. As regards a person entitled to a pension—

(a) Who has deprived himself of or concealed income or property for the purpose of receiving an addition to the pension or a higher addition than he would otherwise have received ;

(b) Who has been refractory or manifestly negligent in carrying out the duty of paying contributions entailed on him by this Act ;

(c) Who manifestly fails to seek according to his capacity to contribute honourably to his support or who has become addicted to drunkenness ;

—the addition which he seeks to his pension shall not be granted and any addition to a pension which is already granted shall be withdrawn ; the pension committee concerned may, however, after investigating the circumstances as regards cases under paragraphs (a) and (b), grant, as an exception, a pension addition of a reduced amount.

If the pensioner has recourse to the public relieving officer for support a pension addition or part thereof which, on account of what is hereby enacted is not paid to the pensioner, shall for the time during which he received relief be paid to the commune to which he belongs in respect of poor law relief, but not, however, to a greater extent than is necessary to cover the cost of the relief afforded him.

The addition to a pension shall not be paid for the time during which a person entitled to pension is undergoing imprisonment exceeding a whole month or who is received into an institution for compulsory labour. Should the person entitled to a pension have relatives who are dependent on him for their support, they may be given the right of receiving the addition to the pension during such time.

For the time during which the pensioner is received into a public institution for the poor or hospital or into any other public institution, such institution shall be entitled to receive the pension addition payable to him, and thereby compensate itself for the cost of keeping him.

If a pensioner, for whom payment has been made by the commune in accordance with §14, resorts to a public institution for the poor, the commune to which he belongs for the purposes of relief may, on the grounds given in the first paragraph of §6, for the time during which he receives the same, receive the sum corresponding to that which has thus been paid, but not to a greater extent than is necessary to cover the cost of the relief afforded.

10. Three-quarters of the cost of the pension addition shall be met by the State, and one-quarter by the Provincial Council (Landsting) and the communes in accordance with the division between them enacted hereunder :—

One-eighth of the cost shall be divided between all the communes in such a way that each commune shall pay one-eighth of the pension addition for a pensioner who was registered as resident in the commune at the time from which it was determined that the addition should be paid, and that, if the addition had been raised in accordance with §8, one-eighth of it shall be paid by the commune in which the pensioner was then registered. Should the pension addition to which two or more communes give contributions be lowered, these communes' shares of the remaining sum shall be determined in accordance with the proportion between their previous contributions.

One-eighth of the cost shall be divided between the Provincial Council and the towns which do not take part in the Council, in such a manner that each Council contributes a sum corresponding to that which, in accordance with the basis enacted above, is payable by the communes participating in the Council, and that every town, besides the sum which according to the same basis must be paid by the town, shall also contribute an equally large sum.

The communes' and Council's proportions in the cost of the pensions shall be calculated by the Pension Board. The King shall issue orders as regards the time and manner for the payment of these proportions.

Funds.

11. The pension contributions shall be placed in a fund which shall be managed according to principles determined by King and Parliament.

12. Within five years from the time when this Act comes into force, and subsequently at least once every 10 years, an audit shall be held under the auspices of the Pension Board on a scientific and actuarial basis as to the extent to which the pension contributions enacted will provide the pensions which, in accordance with the first paragraph of §6, correspond to these contributions for those persons who soonest thereafter shall become liable to the contributions.

In connection with such audit there shall also be carried out a calculation as to the extent to which the fund is sufficient to correspond at least to the capital value of all the disbursements which are met by its means.

Payment of Pension Contributions.

13. The contribution of 3 kr. per annum payable by each person liable shall be collected by the commune in which the person in question is registered. The collection shall be carried out by the authority in the commune which attends to the collection of the district rates.

The pension contributions of 2, 5 and 10 kr., which according to §4 are payable by certain contributors, shall be debited and collected together with the Crown taxes.

If it is found advisable, the King may, for certain communes, determine that the collection of the contributions referred to in the first paragraph of this Section shall be carried out together with the Crown taxes.

14. For the purpose mentioned in the first paragraph of §13, when the assessment list for a commune has been adjusted in the prescribed manner, a list of the persons mentioned in the assessment who at the beginning of the year have attained 15 years but not 66 years of age, shall be made by the registrar of assessment. In this list, which shall be made out in accordance with the form prescribed, every person's name shall be given, with the year and date of birth, his rank, occupation and address, and as regards all persons who during the previous year were exempt from the contribution, a note shall be made thereof.

The list shall be given to the chairman of the taxation authority at the same time as the adjusted assessment list, according to the law in force for the time being, is handed to him. After the list has come into the hands of the taxation authority, the authority shall decide, on the basis of the information given by the pension committee concerned, as to the persons who are entitled to a pension or support, and having regard to the circumstances which, in accordance with §5, second and third paragraphs, grant exemption from duty

to contribute, shall determine to what extent contributions are payable by each person mentioned in the list, and shall make a note on the list respecting such decision.

Five days at latest, after the taxation authority has finished its work for the year, the list shall be handed over to the communal collecting officer, who shall see that a copy thereof is kept accessible to the public for the period from the 1st to the 10th of July (inclusive), at a place which shall be announced at least 14 days before, both in the churches and in other suitable ways. By this means every person concerned shall be deemed to have received notice of the contents of the list.

The pensions contribution of 3 kr., referred to in the first paragraph of §13, shall thereupon be paid before the end of June in the next year in the manner determined by the commune. Should the party liable to pay a contribution not have paid the whole sum, the amount which may have been paid by him during the said time shall, however, be taken into consideration when fixing the amount of the pension in accordance with the first paragraph of §6.

The contributions paid shall be accounted for and paid into the fund mentioned in §11. The commune shall also be bound to account and pay into the same fund an amount corresponding to the contributions that may not have been paid. The sum which has thus been paid by the commune shall not be taken into consideration when the amount of the pension is determined.

Should the collection take place in the manner directed in the last paragraph of §13, the commune shall also in this case, in the manner enacted above, answer for the pension contributions of 3 kr. or parts thereof which may not have been paid.

The commune shall have the right of demanding from the party liable the pension contribution or part thereof not paid.

The above-mentioned list, provided with particulars of the contribution or part thereof which has been paid by the party liable, and which, in accordance with what is above enacted, may be taken into consideration in determining the amount of the pension, shall be sent by the communal collecting authority to the Pension Board before the end of July.

If it should be found necessary, the King may, for any commune, issue regulations for making out the list other than those above enacted.

Further regulations as regards the time and manner of the audit prescribed above and for making payment to the fund mentioned in §11, shall be issued by the King.

15. For carrying out the collection as directed in the second and third paragraphs of §13, the taxation authority shall make a note in the assessment list for the year, as regards every person liable to contribution, of the amount of the contribution which is payable by him as well as of the Crown taxation.

The pension contribution to which this Section refers may be paid separately by the party liable. Further particulars on this matter shall be issued by the Crown.

Pension contributions such as those mentioned in the second paragraph of §13, shall not be paid nor demanded after six months have elapsed from the end of the year during which the contribution had been chargeable. Should such pension contribution only partly have been paid or collected, that part shall, nevertheless, be taken into consideration in calculating the amount of the pension in accordance with §6, first paragraph.

Every year before 1st September a statement, made out upon a fixed form, shall be sent in through the collecting authorities to the Pension Board as regards pension contributions for the previous year paid or collected in accordance with this Section.

16. An alteration of the taxation authority's decision contemplated in §14 and 15, may be applied for by a private plaintiff as well as by a commune or by a representative, as prescribed in §27, by an appeal in the time and manner enacted in respect of appeals as to decisions of the taxation authorities, provided that, if the alteration is applied for in decisions with regard to questions as to the extent to which any person shall, by reason of permanent incapacity for work, be exempted from paying a pension contribution, these appeals shall be brought before the Pension Board and be handed in to the pension committee concerned before the end of the month of July. Should the pension contribution have been debited to the plaintiff, he shall nevertheless be bound to pay the amount of the contribution with the right to receive back what he may be found to have paid in excess.

Should an alteration in the decisions in question be made by any other authority than the Pension Board, then a notice thereof shall be immediately communicated by that authority to the Pension Board.

Should any person who has been debited with a pension contribution, consider that such circumstances have subsequently arisen that, when the contribution is payable, he ought to be exempted from the liability to pay the contribution, then the question may be referred to the chairman of the pension committee concerned. Should any person not be satisfied with the decision of the chairman, he may place the matter before the pension committee for decision. Until this committee's decision in the matter has been communicated, the decision which the chairman has given shall be acted upon.

17. The pension contribution of 3 kr. payable by every person liable to it, shall be paid by a married man for his wife, provided she has not obtained judicial separation, and a father shall be responsible for such pension contribution for children under 18 years who are registered as residents in his house.

18. Should the party liable to pay the contribution at the time when the pension contribution is payable by him be in service, or have a situation under an employer, and should the contribution for the party liable be paid by the employer, he shall have the right, on delivery to the party liable to pay the contribution of proof of the payment of the contribution, to retain the sum disbursed out of the wages paid in cash in reimbursement of what he has paid.

If the reimbursement shall not have been effected within six months after the employer has paid the contribution, he shall not have the right to such reimbursement any longer.

Pension Committees.

19. Every commune in the country, and also every town and every borough which forms a separate commune, shall constitute a pension district.

Should two or more communes in the country have the same rural administration, they shall together constitute a pension district.

If, on account of the large area or population of a commune or other circumstances, it is found advisable, the commune may be divided into two or more pension districts. Decisions as to such divisions, as well as respecting the rescinding or alteration thereof, may be arrived at in the country by the communal council, and in towns by the municipal representatives, or when there are no such authorities by a general meeting of the borough.

Such a decision shall be submitted to the King's representative (beiauningshavende), who shall be entitled either to confirm it without alteration or else to veto it for reasons to be stated.

20. For every pension district there shall be one pension committee consisting of a chairman and an even number of members, at most six.

The chairman of the pension committee and his substitute shall be appointed by the King's representative for four years at a time.

The members of the pension committee, as well as an equal number of substitutes for them, shall be elected on each occasion for four years, in the country by the communal council or by communal representatives where there are such authorities, and in towns by the municipal representatives or, where there are no such authorities, by a general meeting of the borough. At the election by communal councils and general meeting of the borough every voter shall have one vote. Half the number of the elected members, as well as half the number of substitutes shall retire by lot at the end of the second year after this Act comes into force. Should a member or substitute resign during the time fixed as his period of service, an election shall take place to fill the vacancy and the party thus elected shall serve for the remaining time of the party resigning.

When an election of a member or substitute has taken place, information as to the name and address of the elected party shall immediately be given to the chairman of the pension committee.

21. The chairman or deputy-chairman, and members or member-substitutes on a pension committee, may only be such men or women as are resident in the commune and have reached full age, are in the enjoyment of civil rights, and have legal control of themselves and their property. A married woman shall not on account of her status under her husband's guardianship be debarred from carrying out the duty contemplated herein.

No person shall be entitled to refuse to carry out the duty here contemplated, except Government officials or men engaged in such services that they are hindered by their callings from carrying out such duty, and persons who during the preceding four years have served as chairman or members of the pension committee or who otherwise can allege hindrances which in the case of the chairman are admitted by the King's representative, and in the case of members, which are admitted by the electoral corporation concerned.

22. The pension committee, besides generally supervising compliance with this Act, within the pensions district, shall act as prescribed in §30 in connection with the management of pension matters, and shall also conform to the enactments of this Act and the directions which may be issued by the Crown as regards pension committees.

23. The pension committee shall meet at least once every third month at such time and place as the committee may determine. The committee shall also come together when called upon to do so by the chairman, as often as he finds it necessary on account of the number and importance of the matters that have arisen. The chairman shall have the time and place for the meeting announced at least 14 days beforehand in churches, and also bring it to the knowledge of the public in other suitable ways, and, in addition, representatives as directed in §27 shall be advised in good time of the meeting by the chairman.

The chairman and members shall have the right, when it is so determined by the communal council concerned, or where there are such authorities, by the communal representatives, or in a town by the municipal representative, or where there are no such authorities, by the general meeting of the borough, to

receive from the communal funds an allowance for lodging during both the days of meeting and the days of travelling to the extent of 4 kr. at most per diem, and also when they are not residents in the place where the authority meets, and where post-cart, railway, or steamboat have actually been used for the journey to and from the place of meeting, the travelling expenses, the scale being not more than the hire of a post-cart with one horse or for the hire of a boat or the cost of a second class ticket by rail, or of a saloon ticket by steamer.

24. The pension committee shall not deal with any matters unless there are at least two members present besides the chairman.

Should such a hindrance to either the chairman or a member arise that he cannot be present at the meeting, it shall be his duty to advise immediately the substitute concerned, and it shall be the duty of such substitute, when advised, to be present there without further summons.

Any chairman, member or duly summoned substitute, who, without having an excuse accepted by the pension committee, is absent from the meeting of the committee, and also any chairman or member who, on a hindrance arising, neglects to advise his substitute, shall pay to the communal funds a fine, amounting in the case of the chairman or his substitute, to 25 kr., and of a member or his substitute, 5 kr. Should a meeting have to be suspended or be dissolved on account of the paucity of the members present, the member or substitute shall pay double fines. The King's representative shall issue directions as regards the collection of such fines on notice being given by the chairman or member of the pension committee concerned, or by the Pension Board's local representative.

25. At the pension committee's meetings the matters which have arisen since the previous meeting shall come up for consideration, and matters shall immediately be decided, unless the committee considers that an adjournment is absolutely necessary for hearing the persons concerned or otherwise in consequence of special circumstances. The matter shall, however, in such a case be determined at the next following meeting.

Should the votes be equally divided on a division the chairman shall have a casting vote.

26. The pension committee's chairman shall be bound to keep in the prescribed form a register of the representations made and applications that have come in, and to keep a list of the pensioners to whose pensions the commune contributes according to §10. He shall keep minutes of the committee's meetings, or be answerable for the same being properly kept, attend to the correspondence, receive all documents and representations addressed to the committee, and take charge of the committee's documents.

The chairman shall have the right to receive compensation from the commune for the expenses that arise out of his duties, such as stationery, postage and clerical assistance.

The minutes shall contain particulars of the members of the pension committee present at the meeting, and of the representatives mentioned in §27, and also particulars of the matters arising at the meeting and the decisions which have been reached by the committee.

The minutes of each meeting shall immediately be written, but the pension committee may, on each separate occasion, give to two of the members the duty of writing the minutes with the chairman, at latest within eight days from the conclusion of the meeting.

After the minutes have been written for the meeting, the chairman must immediately post up the decisions that have been arrived at for the information of any person concerned, at the places previously announced, and the announcement as regards the decisions shall be considered to have taken place on the day on which they were posted up.

27. For every pension district a representative shall be appointed by the Pensions Board, but the same person may not be appointed as representative for more than one pension district.

The representative may be present at the pension committee's meetings that concern him, and take part in the discussions, but not in the decisions. Further, the representative shall conform to the special directions which shall be issued by the Pension Board.

The Provincial Council may also appoint a representative for a pensions district within the county revenue district. For such a representative the enactments in this Act respecting the Pension Board's representatives shall apply correspondingly.

28. Application for an alteration in the pensions committee's decisions may be made by a private plaintiff, as well as by the commune, and also by the representative concerned, as mentioned in §27, to the Pension Board, by means of appeals which shall be handed to the chairman of the pension committee, or by a stamped letter by post, provided it reaches him at latest on the 30th day after the announcement of the decision, not counting the day when this was done. The chairman shall also have the right to bring an appeal against the decisions of the committee. The committee must pronounce a decision on appeals that come in, after which the documents relating to the matter shall be sent as soon as possible to the Pension Board.

An appeal shall not be preferred by a private plaintiff against the decision of the Pension Board. The Minister of Justice or the commune, after consent has been given by the Minister of Justice, the chairman of the pension committee and the representative mentioned in §27, may apply to the King for a reversal of the Pension Board's decision by appeals which in the case of an adverse decision shall be handed in to the Civil Department before 12 o'clock on the 30th day from the day on which the decision was given, or if this is a Sunday or holiday, on the next ordinary day thereafter.

Applications for Pensions.

29. Applications for pensions shall be made to the pension committee in the pensions district where the applicant has last been registered.

The application, which shall be drawn up in accordance with a fixed form, shall contain information respecting the applicant's capacity for work and income, and anything besides that may be necessary for determining his right to a pension, and also a declaration signed by the applicant on his honour and conscience that the information given is in accordance with the truth. Should the applicant not be in a position to make such a declaration himself the accuracy of the information shall be attested by two trustworthy persons acquainted with the applicant's circumstances. A clergyman's certificate respecting the applicant's age shall be attached to the application.

In cases where the application only refers to a pension in accordance with §6, paragraph 1, the information respecting the applicant's income shall not be necessary.

30. Should an application be made for a pension, the pension committee shall investigate the information given in the application and the documents referred to, and on the basis of this investigation and the known circumstances determine to what extent the applicant is entitled to a pension, and determine the amount of the annual income which shall be made the basis for calculating the amount of the addition to the pension.

When the time for appeal prescribed in §28, paragraph 1, has come to an end, whether an appeal has been made or not, a decision in the matter as well as the documents bearing on it shall immediately be sent in to the Pension Board by the chairman.

If an applicant is found to be entitled to a pension, the Pension Board shall calculate and fix the amount and write out a pension letter, which the committee shall have conveyed to the pensioner. Should the amount calculated not reach 6kr. per annum the pension shall, however, not be paid, nor shall the pension letter be made out.

Should the pension committee's decision be at variance with this Act, the Pension Board may, if the matter cannot be adjusted through an appeal lodged, return the matter for a fresh investigation.

Provisions as regards applications for pensions, and as regards the consideration of such matters, shall likewise apply, in those parts which are applicable, to matters relating to increase, decrease, or withholding of pensions. Before the pension committee reaches a decision on matters relating to the decreasing or withdrawing of pensions, the committee shall give the pensioner an opportunity of expressing himself.

The Payment of Pensions.

31. The pension shall begin to run from the day that the right to a pension arises, which, unless other circumstances prevail, shall be considered to have taken place on the day when the pension is applied for, and shall continue to the end of the month during which the pensioner dies or the withdrawing of the pension has been decided on.

The same shall apply, as far as applicable, to questions of the increase or decrease of pensions.

32. The payment of the pension shall be effected through the post office at the place where the pensioner was staying when the application for the pension was made, provided no other post office is mentioned in the application. Advice of the post office through which the payment will be made shall be given in the pension letter. Should the pensioner remove to another place, or if the pensioner wishes that the pension should be paid through another post office than the one previously mentioned, the Pension Board may order the payments to be made through the post office which the pensioner has mentioned.

The pensions shall be paid monthly, but the payment shall be quarterly if the pension amounts to 30 but not to 60 kr., and half-yearly if the pension amounts to 15 but not to 30 kr., and once a year if the pension is under 15 kr. or is payable to some person who has moved out of the Kingdom. The payment shall be effected at earliest on the 15th of every month, or when that date falls on a Sunday or a holiday, on the next working day, and where the payment is made for a longer period than a month, at the earliest on the 15th day of the last month of each term, or if that day falls on a Sunday or a holiday on the next working day.

A pension which has not been collected before the end of the next year after the one in which the amount became payable shall be forfeited, and shall go to the fund mentioned in §11.

Support.

33. Any person who, after reaching 15 years of age, becomes permanently incapable of work, but for whom contributions for receiving a pension have not been paid, and also any person who at the said age is already permanently incapable of work, shall be entitled to receive support under the same conditions and to the same amount as is enacted in respect of the additions to pensions in §6. As regards such support, the provisions in the Act respecting additions to pensions, the charge of paying the same, applications for pensions and the payment of pensions, shall also apply as far as applicable.

Pensions on Account of Voluntary Contributions.

34. In order to receive a pension on becoming permanently incapable of work, or at latest on attaining 67 years of age, over and above what is hereinbefore enacted in this Act, every Swedish man or woman who has reached 15 years of age may insure by paying voluntary contributions in the manner determined by the King. Such contributions must on each occasion not be paid in smaller sums than 1 kr., or, where larger sums are paid otherwise than with a whole number of kronor, nor may contributions totalling a large sum than 30 kr. be paid during one calendar year.

The voluntary contributions shall go to the fund mentioned in §11. To this fund a sum equivalent to one-eighth of the sum total of the voluntary contributions paid during the year shall be paid every year from the Exchequer.

The annual amount of the pension in accordance with this Section shall in respect of a man, consist for every contribution paid of one and a half per cent. of the amount of the contribution for every whole year which has elapsed from the day the contribution was paid to the day on which the pension begins.

In a case of a woman the amount of the pension shall be calculated at five-sixths of the amount payable to a man.

Should any person have neglected to fulfil the duty to contribute incumbent upon him in accordance with §4 for a year during which a voluntary contribution has been paid by him, the voluntary contribution shall not be taken into consideration in calculating the amount of the pension to a larger extent than this contribution exceeds the amount of the neglected contribution.

As regards contributions and pensions referred to in this Section, the provisions of §12 as regards the carrying out of investigations, at certain times, into the state of affairs as regards the pensions and funds, shall apply where suitable.

35. The right to a pension or support in accordance with this Act cannot be transferred and shall, therefore, not be distrained upon for the payment of debts.

36. Further provisions beyond what are included in this Act and which are necessary for the application of this Act shall be issued by the King.

Transitory Provisions.

37. This Act shall come into force on 1st January, 1914; §§3, 19 to 28, and 36 shall be observed, however, as far as applicable as from 1st September, 1913, inclusive.

The right to support in accordance with §33 shall not accrue to any person who at the time when this Act comes into force has completed his 67th year of age, nor to any person having completed his 15th year of age who is permanently incapable of work and who, during 1913 for a total period of more than four months, has received entire support from the relieving officer or charitable institutions or private persons.

For persons who, before the close of 1918, have acquired the right to an addition to the pension or support or to an increase thereof, the amount of the addition to the pension, support, and increase shall be calculated according to the following percentages of the sums otherwise provided, viz.:

For persons who during 1914 have acquired such right, at 50 per cent.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|------|---|---|----|---|
| " | " | 1915 | " | " | 60 | " |
| " | " | 1916 | " | " | 70 | " |
| " | " | 1917 | " | " | 80 | " |
| " | " | 1918 | " | " | 90 | " |

For persons who, when this Act comes into force, have completed their 25th year of age, the pension or part thereof which in accordance with §6, first paragraph, would otherwise have been calculated in the case of a man at 20 per cent. and in the case of a woman at 24 per cent. of the pension contributions paid, shall be paid instead at the following percentages of their contributions, viz.:

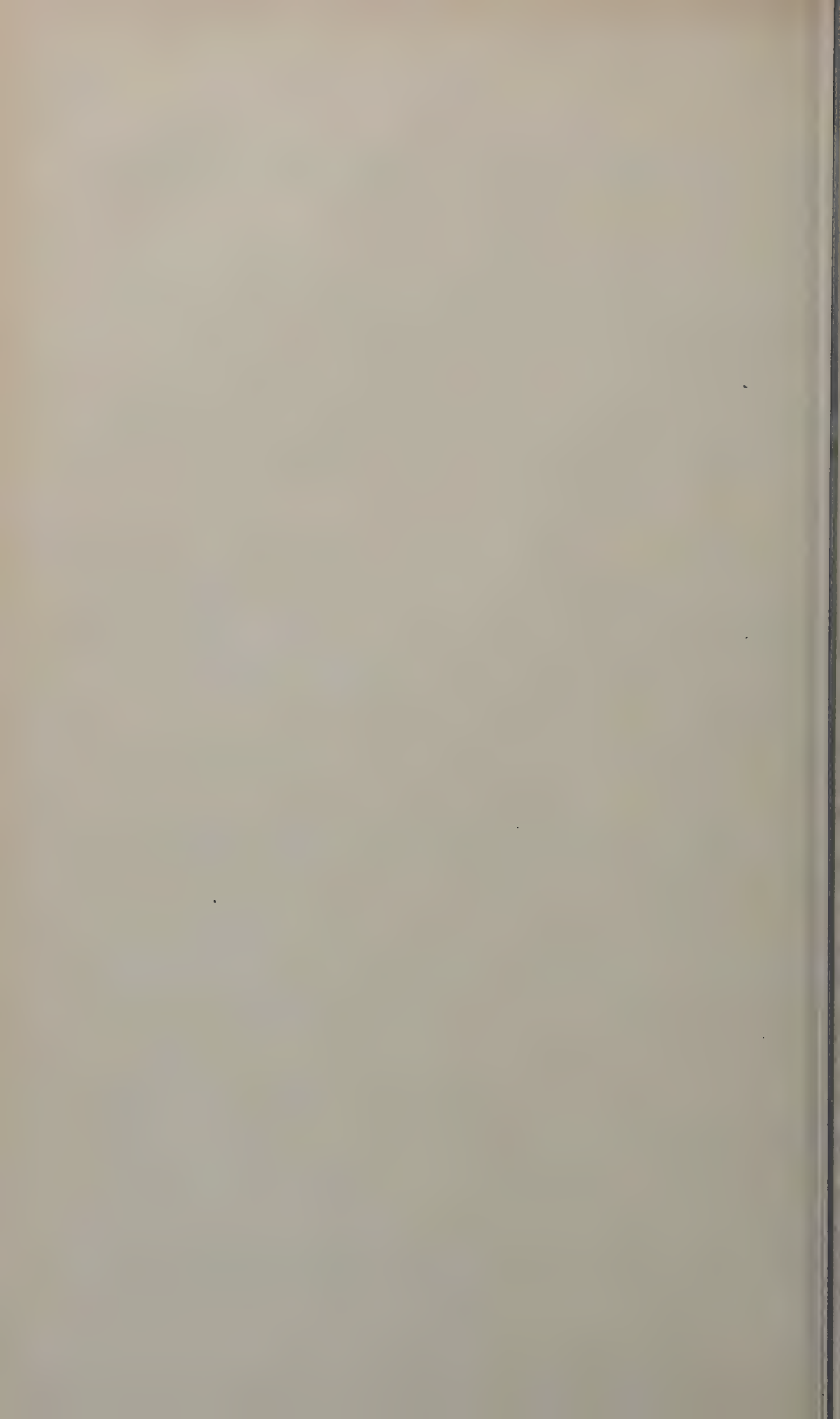
In the case of men who have completed their—

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|---------------|
| 25th, but not their 30th year of age | .. | 27½ per cent. |
| 30th " 35th " | .. | 25 " |
| 35th " 45th " | .. | 22½ " |
| 45th year of age | .. | 20 " |

and in the case of women who have completed their—

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|--------------|
| 25th, but not their 30th year of age | .. | 22 per cent. |
| 30th " 35th " | .. | 20 " |
| 35th " 45th " | .. | 18 " |
| 45th year of age | .. | 16 " |

The increased cost caused by this provision shall be paid by the Exchequer.



II. PARLIAMENTARY NOTES

[NOTE.—The French, German, and English editions of the *Bulletin* are referred to as F.B., G.B., and E.B., respectively.]

I. British Colonies

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA*

I. (Appendix to the Summary on p. 238 of Vol. VIII.)

Bounties.

H.R. 22nd November, 1912. Message of the Governor to bring in a Bill concerning bounties (5895).—11th December. Debate, IR.; Debate, 2R.; Committee (6811).—13th December, 3R. (7062).

Sen. 17th December. IR. (7166).

H.R. 18th December. Bill received from the Senate with amendment.

Sen. 19th December. 2R., Committee, 3R. (7528).

H.R. 20th December (7671, 7704).

Sen. 20th December (7618).

Constitution Alteration (Corporations) Bill.†

H.R. 13th November, 1912. Motion (Fisher) to bring in a Bill to amend paragraph XX. of Art. 51 of the Constitution. IR., Debate (5396).—19th November, 3rd, 4th December, Debate continued (5625, 6281, 6363).—6th December. 2 and 3R. (6588).

Sen. 10th December. IR. (6634).—17th December. 2R. (7238).—18th December. Debate, 3R. (7341).

Constitution Alteration (Industrial Matters) Bill.†

H.R. 13th November, 1912. Motion (Fisher) to bring in a Bill to amend paragraph XXXV. of Art. 51 of the Constitution. IR. (5396).—20th November, 5th December. Debate (5684, 6507).—6th December. 2R., Committee, 3R. (6585).

Sen. 10th December, IR. (6634).—17th December. 2R. (7238).—18th December. 3R. (7341).

Constitution Alteration (Railway Disputes) Bill.†

H.R. 13th November, 1912. Motion (Fisher) to bring in a Bill to amend the Constitution concerning the authorisation of Parliament to make Bills concerning industrial disputes in connection with occupation in the service of State railways. IR. (5396).—21st November, 5th, 6th December. Debate (5841, 6527, 6540). 2 and 3R. (6584).

Sen. 10th December. IR. (6634).—17th December. 2R. (7238).—18th December. Debate, 3R. (7325).

* H.R. = House of Representatives. Sen. = Senate. The numbers in brackets refer to pages of the Parliamentary Debates.

† The voting on these five Acts took place on 31st May, 1913. In three States—namely, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia—the Bills were adopted. Whilst New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania voted against them. As Article 128 of the Commonwealth Constitution provides that any amendment of the Constitution must be adopted by a majority of electors in a majority of the States, as well as by an absolute majority, the result of the voting was to reject the Bills.

*Constitution Alteration (Trade and Commerce) Bill.**

H.R. 8th November, 1912. Motion (Fisher) to bring in a Bill to amend paragraph (1) of Art. 51 of the Constitution (5272).—12th November. IR. (5300).—13th, 19th, 22nd, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th November, 2nd December. Debate (5442, 5609, 5870, 5902, 5988, 6101, 6188, 6215).—3rd December. Debate continued, 2 and 3R. (6256, 6313).

Sen. 4th December, IR. (6332).—6th, 11th, 13th, 17th December. Debate (6540, 6750, 7003, 7169). 2R. (7237).—18th December. Debate 3R. (7321).

*Constitution Alteration (Trusts) Bill.**

H.R. 13th November, 1912. Motion (Fisher) to bring in a Bill concerning Trusts. IR., Debate (5396).—21st November, 4th, 5th December. Debate continued (5832, 6384, 6466).—6th December. 2 and 3R. (6584).

Sen. 10th December. IR. (6634).—17th December. 2R. (7238).—18th December. Debate, 3R. (7326).

Maternity Allowances Bill.

H.R. 17th September, 1912. Message of the Governor (3128).—20th September. Motion (Fisher) to bring in a Bill concerning maternity allowances. IR. (3286).—24th, 25th September. Debate (3319, 3407).—26th September. 2R. (3507).—27th September. Committee (3586).—1st October. Debate, 3R. (3634).

Sen. 2nd October. IR. (3668).—3rd, 4th October. Debate (3769, 3784, 3852), 2R., Committee (3877).—9th October. Committee continued 3R. (3981).

Assent reported: H.R. 11th October (4216).—Sen. 11th October (4184).

Wood Pulp and Rock Phosphates Bounties Bill.

H.R. 12th November, 1912. Message of the Governor to bring in a Bill concerning Wood Pulp and Stone Phosphate Bounties (5896).—11th December. Committee, IR., Debate, 2R., Committee (6841, 6843).—13th December, 3R. (7064).

Sen. 17th December. IR. (7166).—19th December. Debate, 2R. Committee, 3R. (7561).

II. 5TH PARLIAMENT.

1st Session, 9th July to 18th December, 1913. (Parliamentary Debates Session 1913, Nos. 1-35.)

Government Preference Prohibition Bill.

H.R. 31st October. Motion (W. H. Irvine) to bring in a Bill to prohibit in relation to Commonwealth employment, preferences and discrimination on account of membership or non-membership of an association. IR. (2835).—7th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th November. Debate (2968, 3080, 3162, 3191, 3218, 3222). Standing Order suspended, 3R. (3266).

Sen. 20th November. IR. (3333).—4th December. Debate (3721, 3988, 4136).

* See footnote † on p. 205.

Public Service Bill.

H.R. 17th December. Motion (Cook) to bring in a Bill to amend the provisions of the Commonwealth Public Service Act, 1902-1911, in relation to eligibility for appointment to the Public Service of the Commonwealth by reason of State service. IR. (4613). Debate, Standing Order suspended, 3R. (4632).

Sen. 17th December, IR. (4607).—18th December, 2 and 3R. (4697).

Bounties.

Assent reported: H.R. 24th December, 1912.—Sen. 9th July, 1913 (8).

Commonwealth Workmen's Compensation Bill.

Assent reported: H.R. 24th December, 1912.—Sen.: 9th July, 1913 (8).

Constitution Alteration (Railway Disputes) Bill.

Sen. 10th September. Motion (McGregor) to bring in a Bill to amend the Constitution concerning the authorisation of Parliament to make Bills concerning industrial disputes in connection with occupation in the service of State railways. IR. (1009).—4th December, 2R. (3721).—9th December, 3R. (3889).

H.R. 9th December. IR. (3949).—18th December. Debate (4776).

Constitution Alteration (Trade and Commerce) Bill.

Sen. 10th September, 1913. Motion (McGregor) to bring in a Bill to amend paragraph (1) of Art. 51 of the Constitution. IR. (1009).—4th December. 2R. (3720).—9th December. 3R. (3888).

H.R. 9th December. IR. (3949).—18th December. Debate (4776).

Constitution Alteration (Industrial Matters) Bill.

Sen. 10th September. Motion (McGregor) to bring in a Bill to amend paragraph XXXV. of Art. 51 of the Constitution. IR. (1009).—4th December. 2R. (3720).—9th December. 3R. (3888).

H.R. 9th December. IR. (3949).—18th December. Debate (4776).

Constitution Alteration (Trusts) Bill.

Sen. 10th September. Motion (McGregor) to bring in a Bill concerning trusts. IR. (1009).—4th December. 2R. (3720).—9th December. 3R. (3888).

H.R. 9th December. IR. (3949).—18th December. Debate (4776).

Constitution Alteration (Corporations) Bill.

Sen. 10th September. Motion (McGregor) to bring in a Bill to amend paragraph XX. of Art. 51 of the Constitution. IR. (1009).—4th December. 2R. (3720).—9th December (3888).

H.R. 9th December. IR. (3949).—18th December. Debate (4776).

Immigration.

Assent reported: H.R. 24th December, 1912.—Sen. 9th July, 1913 (8).

Invalid and Old Age Pensions Bill.

(a) Assent reported : H.R. 24th December, 1912.—Sen. 9th July 1913 (8).

(b) H.R. 7th October, 1913. Message of the Governor (1863).—8th October. Committee. Motion (Forrest) to bring in a Bill concerning Invalid and Old Age Pensions (1912).—14th October. 1R. (2017).—16th December. Debate (4533).

Sugar Bounties Bill.

(a) Assent reported : H.R. 24th December, 1912.—Sen. 9th July 1913 (8).

(b) H.R. 30th September. Message of the Governor to bring in a Bill to provide a bounty to growers of sugar-cane and beet. Committee, 1R. (1568, 1615).—1st October. 2R., Committee (1723).—8th October. 3R. (1912).

Sen. 22nd October. 1R. (2301).—23rd October. 2 and 3R. (2423).

Assent reported : H.R. 31st October (2826).—Sen. 31st October (2793).

Wood Pulp and Rock Phosphates Bounties Bill.

Assent reported : H.R. 24th December, 1912.—Sen. : 9th July 1913 (8).

NEW SOUTH WALES ***22ND PARLIAMENT.**

5th Session, from 22nd July to 14th October, 1913. Session 1913. (Parliamentary Debates, Session 1913, Nos. 1-37.)

23RD PARLIAMENT.

1st Session, 23rd December, 1913—2nd Session, 1913. (Parliamentary Debates, 2nd Session 1913, No. 1.)

Coal Mines Regulation (Amending) Bill.

L.A. 7th August. Motion (Edden) to bring in a Bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912; to bring certain persons under the Public Service Act, 1902 (468).—12th August. Committee. 1R. (542).—20th August. Debate. 2R., Committee (802).—27th August. Report adopted (1014).—28th August. 3R. (1098).

L.C. 4th September. 1R. (1128).—30th September. 2R., Committee (1937).—2nd, 7th October. Committee resumed (2142, 2288).—8th October. 3R. (2383).

Discussion of Clauses on which the two Houses are not agreed : L.A. 8th October. Introduction of the Bill of the L.C., with amendments (2423).

L.C. 9th October. Message of the L.A. (2468).

Assent reported : L.A. 23rd December (12).—L.C. 23rd December (2142).

* L.C. = Legislative Council. L.A. = Legislative Assembly.
The figures in brackets refer to pages of the Parliamentary Debates.

Early Closing Bill.

L.A. 11th September. Message to the L.C. on deliberation of a Bill for the consolidation and amendment of enactments relating to the early closing of shops, the provision of a Saturday half-holiday in shops, and the regulation of hours of employment in or in connection with shops, and to limit the hours of work in certain undertakings (1334).

L.C. 17th September. Introduction of the Message of the L.A. (1477).

Eight Hours Bill.

L.A. 11th September. Motion (McGowen) to bring in a Bill to declare the legal hours of labour in certain occupations, to provide for overtime and payments therefor; to declare void certain contracts and agreements; and to amend certain Acts (1341).—1st October. Committee, 1R. (2101).—2nd October. Debate, 2R. (2253).—7th, 8th October. Committee (2314, 2404).—9th October. 3R. (2481).

L.C. 9th October. 1R. (2468).—10th October. Debate, 2R., adjourned (2579).

Friendly Societies (Amendment) Bill.

(a) Assent reported: L.A. 22nd July (18).—L.C. 22nd July (5).

(b) L.C. 13th August. Motion (Flower) respecting a Bill to amend the Friendly Societies (Amendment) Bill. 1R. (560).—20th August. 2R. (766).—21st August. Debate (822).—27th August. 3R. (903).

L.A. 27th August. 1R. (935).—9th October. Debate, 2 and 3R. (2547).

Assent reported: L.A. 23rd December (12).—L.C. 23rd December (2).

Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912. (Addition to Schedule.)

L.A. 23rd September. Motion (McGowen) to bring in regulations, in addition to the Schedule, of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912 (1712).—25th September. Committee (1887).

L.C. 30th September. Message of L.A. (1916).—1st October. Committee (2086).

L.A. 2nd October. Bill returned from the L.C., with amendments (2228).

Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Bill.

L.A. 9th September. Motion (Carmichael) to bring in a Bill to amend the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912 (1227).

Mines Inspection (Amendment) Bill.

L.A. 7th August. Motion (Edden) to bring in a Bill to extend certain provisions of the Mines Inspection Act, 1901, to smelting works, quarries, and dredges; to amend the Mines Inspection Act, 1901, and the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912 (468).—12th August. Committee, 1R. (548).

Mines (Amendment) Bill.

L.A. 7th August. Motion (Edden) to bring in a Bill to amend the Mining Act, 1906 (468).—12th August. Committee, 1R. (533).

Minimum Wage (Amendment) Bill.

(a) L.A. 11th September. Motion (McGowen) to bring in a Bill to amend the Minimum Wage Act, 1908 (1341).

(b) L.A. 17th September. Motion (McGowen) to bring in a Bill to amend the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts, 1912, relating to the minimum wage (1539).

Miners' Accident Relief (Amendment) Bill.

Assent reported: L.A. 22nd July (18).—L.C. 22nd July (5).

Public Service (Amendment) Bill.

Assent reported: L.A. 22nd July (17).—L.C. 22nd July (5).

Servants' Registry Offices Bill.

L.A. 8th October. Motion (Carmichael) to bring in a Bill to provide for the licensing and regulation of servants' registry offices (2369).

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Bill.

L.A. 19th August. Message to the L.C. on further deliberation of an Act to provide for the accommodation of shearers, sugar workers, and agricultural labourers; to repeal the Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1901 (727).

L.C. 27th August, 4th, 10th, 17th September. Committee (914, 1128, 1263, 1477).

State Coal Mines Bill.

Assent reported: L.A. 22nd July (18).—L.C. 22nd July (5).

White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Bill.

L.A. 7th August. Motion (Holman) to bring in a Bill to prohibit the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; to prohibit the sale of matches made with white phosphorus; to amend the Factories and Shops Act of 1912 (467).

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill.

L.A. 9th September. Motion (Carmichael) to bring in a Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910; to provide for compensation to workmen and their families for certain diseases due to the nature of their employment, and for personal injuries other than by accident; to provide in certain cases for compulsory insurance by employers; and to amend certain Acts (1227).—11th September. Committee. 1R. (1387).—16th September. Debate. 2R. (1461).—17th September. Committee (1539).—23rd, 24th September. 3R. (1713, 1832).

L.C. 25th September. 1R. (1860).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA *

21ST PARLIAMENT.

3rd Session, from 24th July to 12th December, 1913. (Parliamentary Debates—3rd Session, 1913. L.C., Nos. 1-12. H.A., Nos. 1-21.)

Steam Boilers and Engine Drivers Amendment Bill.

Government Bill to amend the Bill of 1911 concerning steam boilers and engine drivers.

* L.C. = Legislative Council. H.A. = House of Assembly. The numbers in brackets refer to pages of the Parliamentary Debates, which are printed separately for the two Houses.

L.C. 4th November. Motion to bring in the Bill (338).—5th November. IR. (343).—11th, 12th November. Debate (363, 376).—20th November. Committee, Report, 3R. (435).

H.A. 25th November. IR. (951).—3rd December. Debate (1078).—12th December. Debate, 2R. Committee, 3R. (1178).

Immigration Amendment Bill.

Bill of the Government to amend the Bill of 1911 concerning immigration. H.A. 21st August. IR. (232).—2nd September, 29th October. Debate (298, 739).—30th October. Debate continued and 3R. (747).

L.C. 4th November. IR. (338).—5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 18th November. Debate (350, 367, 372, 379, 386, 406).—11th December. Debate, 3R. (626).

Discussion of Clauses on which the two Houses are not agreed: L.A. 12th December (1179).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA *

8TH PARLIAMENT.

3rd Session, from 26th June to 18th December, 1913. (Parliamentary Debates, Session 1913; Nos. 1-22.)

Factories Act Amendment Bill.

L.A. 18th September. IR. (1221).—30th October, 27th November. Debate (2176, 3138), 2R. (3153).—2nd, 3rd December. Committee (3261, 3320).—4th December. 3R. (3371).

L.C. 4th December. IR. (3363).—9th December. Debate (3451).—10th December. Another text of the Bill. Debates continued (3535).—11th December. Bill rescinded (3639).

Friendly Societies Amendment Bill.

L.C. 26th August. IR. (713).—27th August. Debate (785).—2nd September. 2R., Committee (877).—16th September. 3R. (1109).

L.A. 16th September. IR. (1140).—23rd September. Debate (1314).—7th October. 2R., Committee (1589).—9th October. 3R. (1605).

Industrial Arbitration.

Assent reported: L.A. 12th August (486).—L.C. 26th August (728).

Mines Regulation Bill.

L.A. 30th July. IR. (118).—26th August, 2nd September. Debate (730, 885).—4th September. Debate continued, 2R. (964).—11th, 18th, 25th, 30th September, 2nd, 7th October. Committee (1077, 1223, 1393, 1439, 1509, 1567).—9th October. Report assented to (1605).—14th October. 3R. (1674).

L.C. 14th October. IR. (1665).—16th, 23rd, 28th, 29th, 30th October, 4th, 5th, 6th November. Debate (1783, 1938, 1991, 2074, 2157, 2231, 2297, 2372), 2R. (2392).—11th, 12th, 13th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 26th, 27th November. Committee, Debate (2452, 2521, 2582, 2654, 2744, 3014, 3120).—2nd December. Message to the L.A. (3224).

* L.C. = Legislative Council. L.A. = Legislative Assembly. The numbers in brackets refer to pages of the Parliamentary Debates.

Discussion of Clauses on which the two Houses are not agreed : L.A. 3rd December. Returned from the L.C. with requested amendments (3320).—11th December. Committee (3677).

L.C. 12th December. Message of the L.A. (3735).—17th December Council's pressed requests (3962).

Shearers' Accommodation.

Assent reported : L.A. 12th August (486).—L.C. 26th August (728)

Worker's Compensation.

Assent reported : L.A. 12th August (486).—L.C. 26th August (728)

Worker's Homes Act Amendment Bill.

Assent reported : L.A. 12th August (486).—L.C. 26th August (728)

NEW ZEALAND *

18TH PARLIAMENT.

3rd Session, from 26th June to 15th December, 1913. (Parliamentary Debates—3rd Session, 1913 ; Nos. 1-51.)

Auckland Weekly Half-Holiday Bill.

H.R. 13th August. 1R. (Vol. 163, p. 606).—4th September. 2R. (Vol. 164, p. 357).—10th October. Referred to the Select Committee for local Bills (Vol. 165, p. 665).—22nd October. Report of the Select Committee (Vol. 166, p. 97).—27th October. Debate. Committee (Vol. 166, p. 306).—8th December. Committee (Vol. 167, p. 730).

Employment of Waterside Workers and Casual Labour Regulation Bill.

H.R. 6th November. Debate (Vol. 166, p. 590.)

Government Railways Amendment Bill.

H.R. 29th October. Debate and 1R. (Vol. 166, p. 381).—30th October. Debate and 2R. (444, 465).—6th November. Committee (620).—10th November. 3R. (663).

L.C. 11th November. 1R. (Vol. 166, p. 701).—12th November. Debate and 2R. (767).—25th November. Committee (Vol. 167, p. 131).—26th November. Debate, 3R. (p. 228).

Discussion of Clauses on which the two Houses are not agreed : H.R. 28th November (p. 384).

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Bill.

(a) H.R. 18th July. 2R. (Vol. 162, p. 634).—22nd July. 3R. (680).

L.C. 23rd July. 1R. (Vol. 162, p. 724).—25th July. 2R. (Vol. 163, p. 73).—1st August. 3R. (342).

Discussion of Clauses on which the two Houses are not agreed : H.R. 2nd, 3rd September (Vol. 164, pp. 258, 354).—L.C. 5th September (Vol. 164, p. 416).

L.C. = Legislative Council. H.R. = House of Representatives. The numbers in brackets refer to volumes and pages of the Parliamentary Debates.

(b) H.R. 11th September. 1R. (Vol. 164, p. 607).—18th September. R. (820).—3rd December. Motion (Bradney) to bring up the Report of the Labour Bills Committee on the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Bill (Vol. 167, p. 448).

Labour Disputes Investigation Bill.

H.R. 4th December. 1R. (Vol. 167, p. 546).—12th December. Debate, 2R., Committee (1075).—13th December. Debate, 3R. (1175).

L.C. 13th December. 1R. (1141).—15th December. Debate, 2R., Committee, 3R. (1199).

Discussion of Clauses on which the two Houses are not agreed: H.R. 5th December (1272).

Timing Amendment Bill.

H.R. 12th November. 1R. (Vol. 166, p. 776).—13th November. R. (840).—10th December. Debate, 3R. (Vol. 167, p. 925).

L.C. 11th December. 1 and 2R. (941). Committee (965).—12th December. 3R. (1047).

Old Age Pensions Amendment Bill.

H.R. 22nd July. Debate, 1R. (Vol. 162, p. 680).—25th July. Debate, 2R. (Vol. 163, p. 88).—1st August. Debate, Committee (368).—2nd September. Debate, 3R. (Vol. 164, p. 274).

L.C. 3rd September. 1R. (Vol. 164, p. 298).—5th September. Debate (425).—9th, 10th September. Debate continued and 2R. (464, 528).—11th September. Committee (606).—12th September. 3R. (651).

Old Age Pensions Reciprocity Bill.

H.R. 22nd July. 1R. (Vol. 162, p. 686).—25th July. Debate, 2R. (Vol. 163, p. 80).—1st August. Committee (368).—5th August. 3R. (371).

L.C. 6th August. 1R. (Vol. 163, p. 434).—7th August. Debate and R. (500).—8th August. 3R. (545).

Pensions Bill.

H.R. 25th July. Debate, 2R. (Vol. 163, p. 88).—1st August. Committee, Report referred to Committee on the Bill (368).—2nd September. Debate, 3R. (Vol. 164, p. 274).

L.C. 3rd September. 1R. (298).—5th September. Debate (425).—9th, 10th September. Debate adjourned, 2R. (464, 528).—11th September. Committee (606).—12th September. Bill re-committed, 3R. (651).

Police Offence Amendment Bill.

H.R. 16th July. 1R. (Vol. 162, p. 511).—22nd July. Debate, 2R. (700).—2nd December. Committee, 3R. (Vol. 167, p. 440).

L.C. 3rd December, 1 and 2R. (444).—5th December. Debate, Committee, 3R. (600).

Discussion of Clauses on which the two Houses are not agreed: H.R. 4th December (744).—L.C. 9th December (783).

Saturday Half-Holiday for Shops Bill.

H.R. 2nd July. 1R. (Vol. 162, p. 28).—23rd July. Debate, 2R. (negatived (761)).

Shipping and Seamen Amendment Bill.

(a) H.R. 18th September. IR. (Vol. 164, p. 819).—31st October Discharged (Vol. 166, p. 476).

(b) H.R. 31st October. IR. (Vol. 166, p. 476).—4th, 5th November Committee and 2R. (523, 583).—10th November. 3R. (663).—L.C. 11th November. IR. (Vol. 166, p. 701).—12th November. Debate, 2R. (772).—18th November. Committee, 3R. (Vol. 167, p. 17).

Clauses on which the two Houses are not agreed: H.R. 26th November (Vol. 167, p. 261).—L.C. 5th December (600).—H.R. 5th December (708).—L.C. 8th December (708).—H.R. 8th December (754).—L.C. 9th December (782).—H.R. 9th December (859).

Shops and Offices Amendment Bill.

(a) H.R. 17th July. IR. (Vol. 162, p. 574).—18th July. 2R. (627).—24th October. Report of the Select Committee (Vol. 166, p. 233).

(b) Shops and Offices Bill (No. 2).

H.R. 12th December. IR. (Vol. 167, p. 1051).—13th December Debate, 2R., Committee, 3R. (p. 1160).

L.C. 15th December. IR., Debate, 2 and 3R. (p. 1229).

Settlement of the 1913 Industrial Strike and Lock-out Bill.

H.R. 14th November. Debate. Introduction of the Bill (Vol. 166, p. 865). Negated.

State Control of Shipping and Farmers' Protection Bill.

H.R. 13th November. Debate (Vol. 166, p. 840).

Temporary Employees Bill.

L.C. 12th November. IR. (Vol. 166, p. 764).—13th November. 2R. (838).—14th November. Committee, 3R. (865).

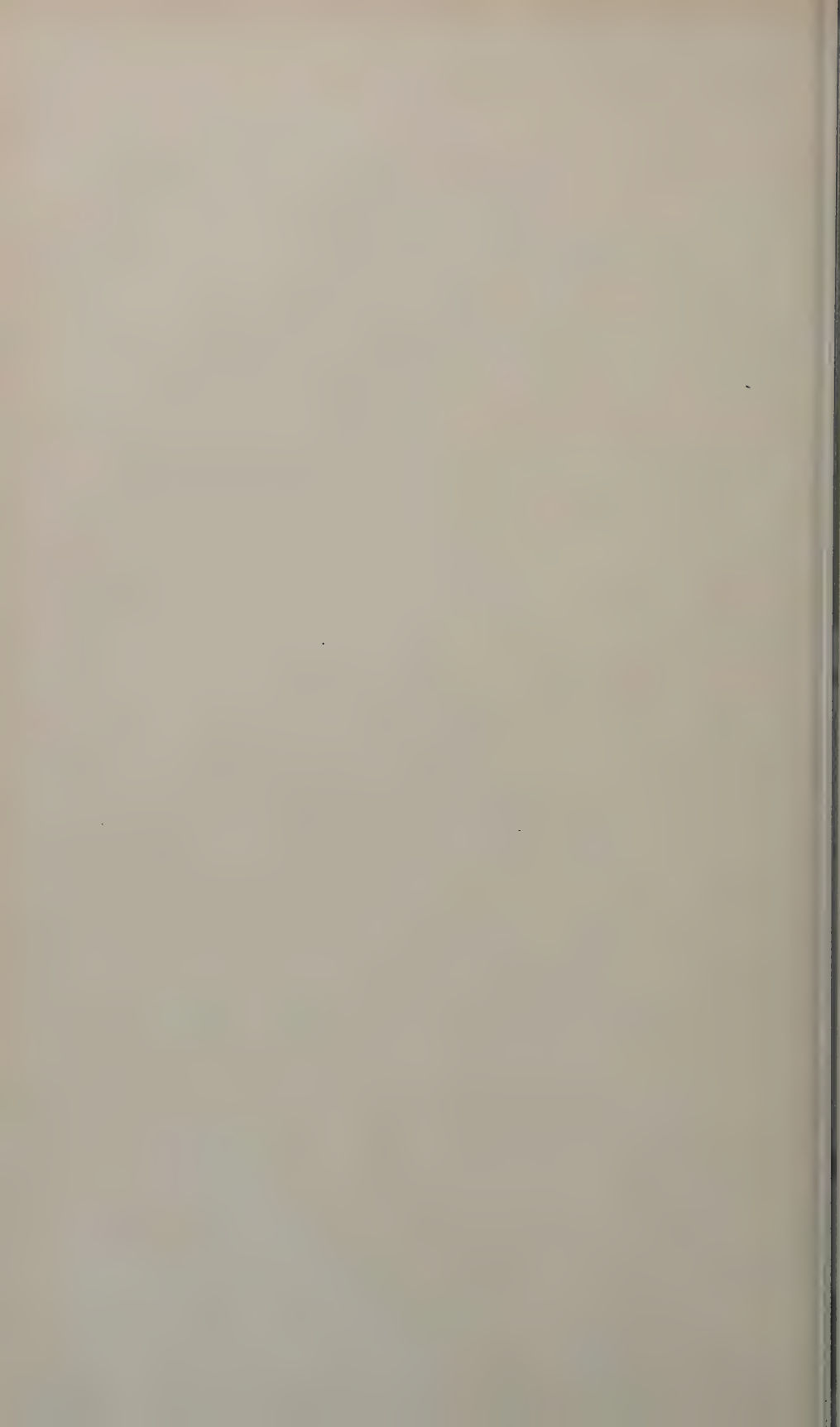
H.R. 14th November. IR. (Vol. 166, p. 865).—8th December. Debate, 2 and 3R. (Vol. 167, p. 756).

Workmen's Compensation Amendment Bill.

H.R. 23rd July. Debate. IR. (Vol. 162, p. 725).—9th October. 2R. (Vol. 165, p. 640).—11th December. Debate, Committee, 3R. (Vol. 167, p. 1002).

L.C. 12th December. IR., Debate, 2R., Committee, 3R. (p. 1044).

Discussion of Clauses on which the two Houses are not agreed: H.R. 13th December (p. 1160).



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